MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—20 GOOD DOUBLE TEAMS, WITH carts, to haul coal; a good price paid. ...

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE TABLE GIRLS ...

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH OR WEST Side, a good dwelling ...

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD—LOST FROM 87 BLUE ISLAND-av, small shaggy slut, answering to the name of "Fanny;" hair mostly black; few white ones on breast.

The Chicago Tribune.
Monday Morning, September 30, 1872.

Congress has a new political maxim: Set a thief to elect a thief.

A Washington paper, in allusion to General Grant's frequent and prolonged absences from that city, remarks that it is one of the healthiest cities in the world. This is an unkind insinuation to be made by a journal which supports the Administration.

A very discreditable story is told on the authority of an ex-member of Congress. It is not to be denied that, except for a confession, such authority is not all that could be desired; but, in the account of the attempt of the Administration to sell a Ku-Klux prisoner in the Albany Penitentiary his release in return for evidence to implicate Greeley and other Southerners as Ku-Klux leaders, there is enough plausibility, considering the character of the Administration, to create a desire for explanation.

While Chicago, comfortably housed, was passing Saturday evening, with all the sense of security to the storm, its fierce wind and rain were doing bad work over the country from the lakes down to Memphis. Buildings were demolished, freight cars blown from their side tracks into the way of passing trains, fields devastated, and the shores of the lake staked with wrecked timbers. Let landsmen give the passing tribute of a sigh to those who go down to the sea in ships when they read this list of vessels sunk or beached, with their crews in the rigging, waiting in vain for rescue from those who were within call but could not approach.

Unless Bismarck and the Bishop of Ermeland speedily settle their dispute as to whether the latter can, by excommunication, legally endanger the status of German citizens in the life to come, without the formal sanction of the Government, it will be necessary to reconvene the Imperial Conference. The deliberations of the royal participants in that affair were so comprehensive, if they really considered the multitudinous topics assigned them, that they must have reached the verge of earthly matters, and could easily slip over into the dispute between Bismarck and the Bishop. In truth, there are probably no three men in Europe so suited as those three Kings, who know of how little real significance the meeting was which agitated the whole world, and concerning which we are reassuringly told "optimist views continue to be disseminated in France."

At midnight on Saturday, three-fourths of the oil wells in the country were stopped, in accordance with the plan of the oil-producers to raise the price of oil by diminishing its quantity. It is useless to point out the uselessness of such attempts as these to maintain artificial values, whether the parties concerned be Trades-Unionists, whose market is threatened with a surplus of labor, or manufacturers, or any other class of producers. It is easy to predict the fate of this last combination to produce artificial scarcity. Either some members of it will violate the pledge of non-production, or the temporary increase of price will encourage reproduction, which will again break the market, and by these fluctuations of prices those who cannot stand such vicissitudes will be weeded out of the business till it reaches a natural level. It is not so much that the supply of oil needs to be lessened as that the demand should be increased. The future of oil-producers depends much more on inventions,—such, for instance, as shall fit it for fuel, than on their combinations.

Another great stroke of Indian policy has been accomplished by the Administration, in the case of the Upper Brule Sioux and Yankton Indians. Secretary Delano, the accomplished linguist of the Interior Department, who ought to have been present to address the savages in their native tongue, was hard at work on the stump in Ohio and Indiana attempting to soothe the savage breasts of the revolting Republicans of those States. His assistant entertained the red men, and promised them unlimited blankets, and provisions, and tools if they would be good enough to cease their murderous assaults on the helpless white man. With a single eye to the blankets and provisions, these childlike men all eagerly assented. That is they said, Ugh. In the Interior Department this is supposed to mean yes. On the frontier it is known to mean that, when the blankets and provisions are gone, they will renew their killing and robbing until they are again bought off.

That large and solicitous class of Podsnaps, who would not for the world allow anything to be heard or read that should call a blush to the cheek of a young person, continually deplore the demoralizing effects of the publicity given by the modern newspaper to crime. But the newspaper chronicles not only crime, but punishment—a mental reservation may here be made for murder in Chicago—and it may be questioned whether there is not in this continual demonstration of cause and effect an education which is a safer guide than the innocence of ignorance. The distressing story told to-day by the informer Higgins, who confesses to participation in the cruel and unprovoked murder last January of Panormo, a New York music-teacher, will, it is to be hoped, not wait long for the concluding chapter in which the close connection between such sin and ensuing death by strangulation, shall be once more made manifest, and the propriety of newspaper criminal reports again vindicated.

In the speech which ex-Governor Curtin made at Bellefonte, Pa., on Saturday night, he felicitously coupled Hartranft and Geary together under the yoke of the Cameron Ring. When he comes to decide the Presidential question in accordance with the convictions of his life, as he announced the other day he would do, it is to be hoped he will remember that the same yoke binds Grant, who is a party to the recent scandalous condonation of the offenses of Yerkes and Marcer. One of the Administration papers asserts that their pardon was the result of the President's conference with the Hartranft leaders, and another reproaches the President with seeking his own election by making one thief Governor of Pennsylvania and releasing two others to aid in the attempt by their affidavits. The Republican Committee of Pennsylvania, in order to enable the people to appreciate the value of Yerkes' last affidavit, should print by its side the one made last year, in which he swore to Hartranft's guilt, and the Liberal Committee, to insure their success in November, need only secure from these two worthies sworn certificates in favor of General Grant, to whom they owe their release, according to the *Post* and the *Enquirer*.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active on Saturday, and prices were higher on wheat and corn, lower on oats, rye, and barley, nominally unchanged on provisions. Mess pork was dull but firm at $14.50 spot, and $12.75a13.00 seller January. Lard dull and a shade easier, closing at 8 3-4a8 7-8c for winter. Meats strong at 6 3-4a6 7-8c for dry salted shoulders, and 11 1-2a10 3-4c short ribs. Highwines were dull but firm at 89c per gallon for iron-bound packages. Lake freights quiet but firm at 15c for corn, and 16c for wheat to Buffalo, to-day or Monday, and 14c for corn and 15c for wheat after that day. Flour quiet and nominally unchanged. Wheat active and 1-2a3-4c higher—closing at $1.18 3-4 bid, cash or seller September, and $1.17 3-4 seller October. Corn moderately active, and 1-2a1c higher, closing steady at 35 1-2a35 5-8c cash or seller September, and 35 3-8a35 3-4c seller October. Oats quiet and a shade easier, closing at 23a23 1-4c cash, and 23 1-4a23 7-8c seller October. Rye dull and easy at 55c for No. 2. Barley dull and 1c lower, closing at 57c for spot No. 2, and 66 1-2a67c for do seller October. There was only a small demand for hogs, and prices were weak and a shade lower. Sales were slow at $4.50a4.95. The cattle trade was inactive. A few sales only were effected at yesterday's prices. Sheep met with a limited inquiry at $3.50a5.25.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 43.

THE CAMPAIGN.

What Administration Papers Think of the Hartranft Whitewashing Dodge.

Governor Curtin's Initial Speech of the Campaign.

He Favors Reconciliation and Talks Plainly of the Cameron Ring.

The Liberal Cause Flourishing in Southern Illinois.

John H. Mitchell Elected United States Senator by the Oregon Legislature.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE HARTRANFT WHITEWASHING DODGE—GOVERNOR CURTIN'S FIRST SPEECH OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Philadelphia *Post*, an Administration paper, states that the pardon of Yerkes and Marcer is the result of President Grant's conference with the Hartranft leaders in Philadelphia last week. This brilliant conception of letting convicts out of the Penitentiary to whitewash Hartranft by unswearing their former affidavits is about on a par with Grant's usual estimate of the intelligence of American people in political affairs. He pretended to turn Tom Murphy out of the Custom House, yet Murphy is as regular in attendance in the Collector's office as his so-called successor. To carry New Hampshire and Connecticut, last spring, he pretended to reform the Leet and Stocking swindle, and sent General Butler to make a pretended prosecution of the old whiskey frauds. To save Pennsylvania, he has now caused the release of two convicts, on condition that they previously swore to falsehoods.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, another Grant paper, states that: "The pardons were delivered in the prison by H. Bucher Swope, United States District Attorney, and Colonel Lee, Private Secretary to Governor Geary. These two ambassadors were joined by four Hartranft leaders in Philadelphia, but only Swope and Lee entered the cells. They conferred with the prisoners 30 minutes before delivering the pardons. These precious documents state that Yerkes is pardoned for loss of business, and Marcer for failing health. Marcer had still four years to serve, and Yerkes two years, and both were sentenced to solitary confinement at labor. Their crime was embezzling city funds. President Grant considers it necessary to his own election to make one thief Governor of Pennsylvania, and set at liberty two thieves convicted of robbing the Treasury of Philadelphia. His cause hinges on Yerkes, Marcer, and Hartranft."

Governor Curtin said in his speech at Bellefonte last night: "It is strange to a man absent so long from his country to find thief, liar, traitor, modest words in the political literature of the country. Traitor is a common word, and a man who, independently, in this country attempts what he believes is right must be denounced. My fellow-citizens, I long acted with the party called Republican. I received its honors. I tried to discharge my duty. [Applause.] When war was over I belonged to that class of men in the Republican party who believed in general amnesty and the ballot. What could we do? Could we kill all the men in the rebellion, or could we bring them back? The popular sentiment of the best statesmen in this land was that we should take them back into the fellowship of the Union, and if they rebelled again teach them again that we would compel them to obey the laws. I believed at that time and I believe now that we could have had peace throughout the land if a general amnesty could have been proclaimed, and the ballot with it. I was told in England that the State of Pennsylvania must elect a certain ticket put into the field because it affected the election of the President. I hold to no such doctrine. I would not humiliate my State by such a doctrine. I have a perfect right to affiliate with any party who will purify the government of my State. Has it come to this, that when a man chooses to cast his ballot from an honest conviction that it is his duty to cast it for the honest man and against the ring surrounding the Treasury of the State, and elbow deep in it, that he is to be denounced? I have no doubt that the word 'traitor' will be freely used. 'Traitor' to what? To his country? No; to party! I look over the field and am prepared next Tuesday week to cast my ballot against the Ring candidates. I have declared that I would not support the ticket put in nomination last spring, and will support for Governor Charles R. Buckalew. [Applause.] I know Mr. Buckalew well; have known him for over twenty years. He has made his mark upon the legislation and Constitution of the State. I know he is a pure, honest man. Remember, my friends, it is not Generals, Colonels, Captains, or Majors that preserved to us this heritage of liberty and equality which we received from our ancestors. We owe it to the common soldier. Where is he? He is not elevated. He served his country faithfully, and he is now serving his country by his labor. We find that when the war closed, the men who claimed most that the Rebels should be shot were the men who surrounded camps; who were Quartermasters by profession; who bought and sold horses. I could name some of them to you to-night. I could tell you the names of some who fattened on army contracts. Now they call a man who dares to assert his independence and his right as an American citizen a traitor! Of all the men engaged in the war, the most forgiving men were those who fought it out. The real soldier soon forgot his injuries, and, with a desire to make this country prosperous, to return to friendship for those warring States to give us peace, heaven-born and blessed peace, and never again return to fierce struggle and sectional hate."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—The Administration managers here are considerably exercised over the pardon of Yerkes and Marcer, the Pennsylvania convicts, and do not hesitate to openly proclaim it a grave political mistake. It is conceded that Cameron, in bringing about these pardons, in order to have the evidence of Hartranft's corruption sworn away, must consider the chances of his candidate very desperate indeed. The *Sunday Chronicle*, of this city, a staunch supporter of the Administration, in an editorial on the subject this morning, admits that the Republicans of Pennsylvania cannot support Hartranft if they have not some stronger evidence of his purity, and freedom from corruption, than the testimony of convicted felons. The same paper also says that the trick is so transparent that it will cost the Ring ticket 10,000 votes at least.

It is to be inferred that the important services rendered by the Cabinet Ministers to the Administration, in the present campaign, are not altogether voluntary. For instance, Secretary Belknap has incurred the displeasure of a powerful Administration influence, because of his persistent refusal to go on electioneering tours throughout the country, to the neglect of his official duties in the War Department. Of all the Cabinet members Belknap alone has remained in Washington throughout the summer, and has always been found at his post except in a few rare instances. It is now among the quiet rumors that in the event of Grant's re-election the Iowa Secretary's portfolio will be wanted for a more zealous partisan and a conscientious Cabinet Minister.

MR. GREELEY'S WESTERN TOUR.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The speech of Mr. Greeley, of last evening, set at rest the slanders telegraphed from here that the Liberal candidate was acting contrary to the wishes and recommendations of his friends and the two National Committees in making a trip through Pennsylvania and the West, by declaring positively that he acted on their consent, and that the trip would not have been taken otherwise. Considering the great benefit to the Liberal cause of Mr. Greeley's speeches, it is a matter of regret among his friends here, and the members of the Committee resident here, that he has decided to speak no more during the canvass, as it is urged on all sides that a trip of a week or two in the South would be of corresponding service.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The Oregon Legislature elected H. C. Mitchell on the first ballot, on Saturday, receiving 41 votes. Corbett received 19. Prim, 4. Webster went over to Mitchell. Corbett withdrew his name, and was then nominated by the Democrats.

The Senate Committee reported gross frauds in the State printing.

A bill providing for female suffrage was introduced in the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—After a delay of nearly a fortnight the election of Senator in the Oregon Legislature for the term beginning next month was held yesterday, and Mitchell was chosen by 41 to 12, the latter number being Democrats who supported the incumbent, Corbett. Attorney General Williams, after spending three months on the stump in the spring, and who did more than anybody else to carry the State for the Administration, was put off with the simple vote of thanks, and in which all the Republican members joined. Mitchell, the Senator elected, will be one of the youngest men in the Senate, being only about 36 years of age. He was formerly of California, and one of the early settlers in Oregon. He is a lawyer by profession, and for several years has been the attorney of Ben. Halliday and the railroad interests, and may be said to occupy a large space in the railroad and land grab rings.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHAWNEETOWN, Sept. 28.—Southern Illinois is fairly aroused to the importance of the great issues of the campaign, and the determination to elect Greeley and Koerner is becoming more active every day. The meeting at Benton, Franklin County, addressed by Governor Bross, on Tuesday, was large and enthusiastic, and an extra meeting next day at McLeansboro, also addressed by him, was a great success. The Grantites were out in large force, and several of them, it is understood, have abandoned the rotten Administration that now disgraces the country. He also addressed the people of Shawneetown on Thursday evening. The large Court House at Harrisburg, Saline County, was densely packed yesterday to hear the address of Governor Bross and Mr. Youngblood. Both of them were listened to with marked attention, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested during the meeting.

The week closed to-day with a very successful meeting at Equality, where Governor Bross spoke for more than two hours.

The Liberal Republicans of Southern Illinois are organizing for Greeley and Victory.

GOVERNOR CURTIN SPEAKS AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Sept. 28.—Ex-Governor Curtin was received here to-night by a torchlight procession, and made a speech, in which he stated that he should support Buckalew for Governor. He claimed that Hartranft was nominated by the same corrupt ring which nominated Geary, the present Governor, and which has ruled the State for six years. Mr. Curtin did not foreshadow his policy with regard to the Presidential contest.

THE VOTE OF VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 29.—The official canvass of the State of Vermont shows the vote for Governor as follows: Converse, Republican, 41,946; Gardner, 16,613; scattering, 14. Majority of Converse, 25,319.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

MONEE, ILL.—"The Hon. Carl Schurz visited this place a short time ago, (after he made his speech in Watertown, Wis., and while on his way to Fort Wayne, Ind.) to see his father and mother, who are stopping with A. Schaefer, a brother-in-law of Mr. Schurz. Many citizens called upon him, and requested him, if possible, to deliver an address at Monee. He agreed to do so on his way home from his trip East, and has telegraphed to us that he will speak here on Tuesday, Oct. 8. We intend to have a large meeting, and expect good results therefrom."

DIXON, ILL.—The Liberal Senatorial and Representative Convention of this district was held at the Court House on Saturday last. Mr. Wm. Uhl, (Liberal Republican), of Dixon, was nominated for Senator, and F. H. Marsh (Liberal Democrat), of Oregon, for Representative.

The Lee County Liberal Convention, Sept. 26, made the following nominations: For Sheriff, Philip Runyan; for Clerk of the Circuit Court, Conrad Durkes; for County Attorney, Alfred Tooker; for Coroner, O. F. Wariner. Runyan and Wariner are Liberal Democrats; Durkes and Tooker, Liberal Republicans.

AURORA, ILL., Sept. 29.—The Rev. T. N. Haskell, a Grant candidate for the State Senate, made a speech at Aurora, Sept. 27, to a small audience. He began by telling what he knew about politics, and how important it was to have godly men like himself elected to office. He had studied in New York, preached in Washington, prayed in the Senate, lived in Boston, and comprehended the whole sum and substance of our American institutions. Greater and better men were needed than those put forth by the Liberal party. Greeley was weak, vacillating and a Fourierite, a Secessionist, a man in no way to be compared to the "great, good, noble, praying Grant." Gratz Brown he knew to be not only a drunkard, but a duelist, and a bad man generally. President Mahan repeated lies in his speeches and letters, which every one must know were lies if they read the papers. Henry Wilson was a pious man, as the speaker personally knew, and he and Wilson were bound to obey "the institutions of God" in regard to this country.

APPLETON, WIS.—At Appleton, on the evening of Sept. 26, the Liberals had a large torchlight procession, and were addressed by the Hon. W. M. Springer, of Illinois, in English, and the Hon. F. W. Cordhausen, of Milwaukee, in German. "You may look for good results in this part of the State, as we are gaining on the Administrationists."

ELKADER, IOWA.—This Congressional District being close, is being contested to the bitter end, and the contest, without doubt, will result in the election of the Hon. John T. Stoneman, the Liberal nominee. The Hon. M. J. Rhoits, Republican member of the Legislature, serving his fourth term from Scott County, and candidate on the Liberal ticket for State Treasurer, has been making a canvass of Northeastern Iowa. Mr. Rhoits is a very accomplished and fine speaker in the German language, and has done much good in this Congressional District. He has spoken to large audiences at Dubuque, Lansing, McGregor, Guttenberg, Sherrills Mound (Dubuque County), Elkader, and Garnavillo. He has now returned to his home at Davenport for a few days' rest, when he will renew his canvass in behalf of the Liberal ticket, commencing at Waterloo, Oct. 1. There are hopes that Senator Schurz may be induced to make a speech during the coming month in Dubuque, and one in Guttenberg. If he can be prevailed upon to do so, he will certainly receive a magnificent ovation. There is no blatant donkeyism here, and our German citizens are nearly a unit for the Reform ticket. This (Clayton) County is sure for the Liberal ticket by a handsome majority.

CHENOA, ILL.—The Hon. J. C. Stoughton spoke at Chenoa Sept. 24. The meeting was the largest one of the campaign at that point, and the enthusiasm great.

WILLIAMSPORT, NEB.—"The Liberal sentiment is gaining ground in Nebraska as the election approaches. Your paper is gladly received, and is doing good service for the Liberal cause."

PAW PAW, MICH.—Zach. Chandler and John J. Bagley, Republican candidate for Governor, spoke at Paw Paw Sept. 25. The meeting was to have been held in the Court House Square, but so few people were present that an adjournment was ordered to the inside of the edifice. Zach. said that "the great Republican party was like a ship on a long voyage; that barnacles had been growing on it for the last twelve years, and they had got them about all cut off, and they had sunk to the bottom, and had not even made a blubber." He compared these barnacles to Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Carl Schurz, Governor Palmer, General Farnsworth, General Blair, and thousands of others throughout the United States who are advocating the Liberal cause. He handled the Democratic party very carefully; his speech was all against the Liberals. He spoke of the Cincinnati platform, and said the resolutions there adopted were twelve separate and distinct lies. He eulogized General Grant, and said his Administration was the purest the world ever beheld. He said nothing about the little affair with Grant at Detroit, when the latter was a Lieutenant in the Regular army. He closed by saying that the Republicans were going to get ten good live-oak Democrats for every barnacle they had cut off."

INDIAN LOVE FEAST.

The Chief Satanta Meets His Braves After a Year's Separation from His Tribe.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—Satanta, Chief of the Kiowa Indians, and Big Tree, another notable Chief, the same having been temporarily released from the Texas penitentiary by Governor Davis, arrived here to-day, in custody, and were taken to the Everett House, where the other Indians are stopping. During the day all the Indians assembled in the dining hall of the hotel. Satanta and Big Tree were presented to them, Captain Alvord, Robert Campbell, of the Indian Commission, Enoch Hoag, Captain of the Central Superintendents, with the interpreter and several citizens being present, and a council was held. The meeting of Satanta and Big Tree with their people was one of the most affecting scenes in the annals of Indian history. The ordinary stoicism of the Indian nature gave way entirely, and they hugged and kissed each other and cried like children. Satanta made a speech, in which he said he felt like one arisen from the dead to be among friends again. He referred to the talk he had with Governor Davis, of Texas, who told him he must work hard for peace, and influence his people to take the good road. If he did this he and Big Tree would probable be released. He wanted his people and all other Indians to be at peace with the whites, to let Texas alone and not go on the war path. He wanted them all to listen to what is said to them and take the white man's road. Lone Wolf, the present Chief of the Kiowas, expressed great pleasure at seeing Satanta. He said he had for a long time got his people on the good road. He would treasure what the Great Chief at Washington may say to them, and do all in his power to keep the Indians peaceable. Milky Way, Chief of the Comanches, Big Mouth, an Arapahoe, and several others spoke in the same strain, all professing a strong desire to be at peace with the whites, and looking forward to their visit to Washington as productive of much good to all.

Previous to the Council, Satanta, in a private talk with Captain Alvord, Colonel Campbell, and Superintendent Hoag, denied that he was at the massacre of Wilson's train; that there was no evidence of his guilt produced at the trial; and that he was condemned, and condemned unjustly. It is not intended to take Satanta and Big Tree to Washington, but they will probably be placed in the custody of the United States Marshal to-morrow, and held subject to orders from Washington. There is a strong desire on the part of the Indians that Satanta shall be pardoned, and it is probable that if he is, almost any desired terms can be made with them.

The party will be shown round the city to-morrow, and probably start for Washington in the Tuesday morning train.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The low barometer north of the lower lakes will continue moving northeastwardly. The brisk and high winds from Lake Michigan and Lake Ontario will veer to the westerly and northerly during the night and diminish in force on Monday from Tennessee to the upper lakes and eastward. Over the Middle States a rising barometer, westerly to northerly winds and clear weather on Monday, and will extend eastward over New England during the day. For the South Atlantic States westerly and northwesterly winds and clear and clearing weather. The afternoon telegraphic reports from Louisiana to Kentucky and thence to Iowa and westward are missing.

Storehouse Destroyed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The storehouse at No. 49 Quay street, owned by John Murtaugh, and occupied by George Anderson, commission merchant, fell in to-day with a crash. Two men are reported to be buried in the ruins. The building was totally destroyed. Loss, $30,000.

FOREIGN.

Conservative French Journals Condemn Gambetta's Late Speech.

Late Correspondence Between Bismarck and the Bishop of Ermeland.

Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The Bishop of Ermeland adheres to the position assumed by him in opposition to the secular authority on the question of excommunication.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Late files of London papers contain the following: Prince Bismarck has published his correspondence with the Bishop of Ermeland, including the letters sent in the name of the Emperor. The Prelate's appearance at the Marienburg festivities was to be permitted only on condition of his acknowledging the supremacy of the civil law within its proper jurisdiction. He was ready enough to affirm this as a general proposition, but not to admit that he had transgressed the law in pronouncing excommunication without the knowledge of the State. The Chancellor's last letter points out in very significant language that the Bishop has deliberately withheld the *amende* which was required of him.

Reconciliation with Denmark and an adjustment of the frontier in Schleswig, are apparently not so indifferent to the Cabinet at Berlin as has been thought. The subject is now affirmed to have come up at the Imperial Conference, and the Emperor William expressed his desire to settle it at a more convenient season.

Optimist views of the Imperial Conference and of international relations in general continue to be disseminated in France. Thiers has told a deputation of shipbuilders at Havre that the Austrian and Russian Governments have positively assured him that neither the Emperor Francis Joseph nor the Czar would have allowed themselves to be dragged to Berlin had anything inimical to France been contemplated. He also desires that the visit of the English men-of-war at Havre immediately after the Conference be regarded as no casual coincidence. Falling in with the hopeful spirit of the President, the people of Havre have invested with grave political significance Captain Vansittart's speech on board the Sultan, then proposing a toast to France. The Captain took upon himself to declare that English feeling had never been more favorable to France than now.

France.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The conservative journals condemn Gambetta's speech at Grenoble. The *Patrie* publishes the report of a recent conversation with Thiers, in which he declares that every one in Europe desires peace. Germany has weakened herself by the annexation of non-German territory. Russia is friendly and Austria sympathizes with France. Italy remembers the past. France will have her revenge, not by arms, but by work. She has nothing to fear.

Portugal.

LISBON, Sept. 29.—The foundries of this city, with a few exceptions, have closed their doors, throwing out some 300 workmen, whose demands the proprietors refused to grant. Some firms, however, have yielded, and it is believed that others will follow. The workmen's movement is a strong one, and, it is rumored, is supported if not organized by the International Society.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The *Observer* says: It is reported that Sir Roundell Palmer has accepted the Lord Chancellorship in place of Lord Hatherly, who resigns.

Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—A reinforcement of 600 regulars arrived at Puycerda, yesterday, and the Carlists, who were besieging the town, have disappeared in the mountains.

Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 29.—A special messenger from Constantinople, bearing the firman of the Sultan to the Viceroy of Egypt, has arrived in Cairo. The firman will be publicly read and promulgated to-morrow with the usual ceremonies,—including a salute from the citadel.

India.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.—The damage done the jute crop by the cyclone of the 21st instant, in Seraigunge, is estimated at £50,000.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TREASURY DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—In the case of the steamer Lancaster, of St. Louis, the Treasury Department expresses the opinion that the requirements of the law in regard to the acknowledgement of bills of sale of vessels do not relate to the validity of such documents when presented to a Collector of Customs as a basis for the issue of marine documents. It is considered that if the bill of sale complies with the requirements of the act of March 2, 1792, it will be a sufficient instrument to authorize the Collector to issue the marine documents. The requirement as to acknowledgment and recognition only relates to the validity of such documents as between vendors and vendees of vessels, and do not concern officers of the Customs under the act of June 6.

THE TEA AND COFFEE DUTIES.

Tea and coffee, after Oct. 1, produced east of the Cape of Good Hope, and imported from west of the Cape, will again be subjected to a discriminating duty of 10 per cent.

THE JOHNSON DEFALCATION

It is now stated that the loss by the New York Sub-Treasury defalcation will amount to but $160,000. The opinion is also expressed in legal circles, that the Sub-Treasury cannot be held responsible for the loss, as the law under which he was appointed did not require him to sell stamps, that duty being imposed upon him by the Treasury Department. After the 1st of October it is proposed to relieve the Sub-Treasury and all designated depositories from the sale of stamps.

[To the Associated Press.]

GOING HOME TO VOTE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—A large number of clerks in the various Departments who have votes in the States where elections occur, next month, have already left for their homes to register, and be present at the elections, and many others will leave Washington during the present week for the same purpose.

TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR OCTOBER.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase one million of bonds each Wednesday, and to sell one million in gold each Thursday during the month of October.

THE ELEMENTS.

Much Damage Caused on Sea and Land by the Storm of Saturday and Sunday—Tornado in Arkansas.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 29.—A severe northeast storm of wind and heavy fall of rain set in last night, and did not abate till noon to-day. The schooner York State beached near South Point, and a small lumber vessel at the pier. The passengers and crew were rescued by the revenue cutter Andy Johnson.

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—The most furious gale of the season set in last night about midnight, and still continues with unabated fury from west southwest. Being unlooked for, its effects on shipping was undoubtedly disastrous. Four vessels are reported ashore and sunk near the head of Lake Erie. The only name ascertained is that of the bark Annie Vought, which had the spars of another vessel lying across her decks. They had probably been in collision. The Vought had a signal of distress flying, but nothing could approach her. Another vessel was near by, with her crew in the rigging. The United States steamer Michigan and a number of tugs are at the mouth of the river ready to go out as soon as the weather will permit.

Two large timber rafts are ashore on Lake Huron, below Point au Barques.

The propeller Galena is ashore on Thunder Bay Island, and has probably gone to pieces.

LIMA, O., Sept. 29.—A severe storm of wind and rain passed over this part of the State last night. It did considerable damage here, in blowing down fences, trees, and buildings, and completely demolished a new frame dwelling house in the west part of the town. The house was not yet finished, consequently was not occupied. Freight cars were blown out of sidings on to the main track at several places on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad. The night express south ran into one at Cairo, six miles north of here, knocking the pilot and stack off, and otherwise damaging the engine. Fortunately no one was hurt, but the accident caused a few hours' delay to trains on the road. The telegraph lines were blown down in a number of places.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 29.—A terrible storm swept over the village of Osceola, Ark., yesterday about noon, uprooting trees, sweeping away fences, demolishing houses, and, in fact, everything in its track. In the village, three churches were demolished, with several residences, Eddin's Mills and cotton gin. Two persons were killed. Crops were ruined along the line of the tornado, which crossed the river at this point, and then went up the Tennessee shore.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—BEEVES—The market this week has been tamer than for some time past. Opening dull on Thursday with a downward tendency, it has not recovered the gloom which the depression of all the trade threw upon it. New York and Brighton dealers would not buy from the fact that they were heavy losers on last week's transactions, and to Western buyers this must have proved a disastrous week. Prices had fallen ¼c per lb from last week, before any activity was visible, but even that was temporary, as in a short time business was dull and dragging. The quality of offerings this week has been better than usual, and the supplies abundant, which accounts for the anxious prices, as dealers having stock were anxious to get rid of them, and consequently let them go for anything approaching reasonable figures. The highest price realized this week was 8½c per lb, but good butchering steers fetched from 7¼ to 7¾c per lb, although many were sold as low as 6¼a7c per lb. Receipts—The following are the receipts for the week in carloads, as taken from the books of the Central Railroad: Cattle, 844; sheep, 293; horses, 14.

The following were the ruling prices of the market: Premium this week, $7.50a$8.25; extra, $6.75a$7.25; first quality, $5.50a$6.00; second quality, $5.00a$5.50; third quality, $4.25a$4.75; inferior, $3.00a$4.25.

MILCH COWS—Demand light, and market firm for good cows, at from $35.00a$60.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market opened dull and a slow business was done. Good sheep are scarce, but the supply of ordinary quality is abundant. Prices have fallen off ¼a½c per lb from last week's rates. The ruling prices for coarse-wool sheep have been from 4½a5½c; fine do, 4½a6c. Lambs, 7a8½c.

HOGS—Demand here light, the sales being confined to States at from $4.00a$4.95. All Western receipts fed and sent forward in first hands.

HORSES—The market during the week has been fairly attended. Demand light, supply good, and prices unchanged.

NEW YORK.

Confession of One of the Panormo Murderers.

Investigation of the Management of the Ward's Island Insane Asylum.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The cruel murder of Professor Panormo, the Brooklyn teacher of music in the public streets of that city in January last, will be remembered. A man named Higgins has, it appears, turned informer, and according to his story the crime was committed by four thieves,—an Englishman named Kane, *alias* Cockney, and three others, Cassidy, Scotty, and Michael O'Brien, all of New York. Disappointed in an intended burglary, and resolved not to return empty-handed, they lay for somebody to rob. Seeing Panormo approaching, one of them said, "Let's go for this man coming up and see what he's got about him." One of them grabbed him by the collar and said in a rough voice, "What have you got about you? Come, pony up," at the same time shaking Panormo. As soon as he felt he was grasped, he cried out, or attempted to cry out, for help, and another of the four pulled out a pistol and jabbed him in the neck with the muzzle and said, "D—n your dirty soul, if you yell out again I'll blow your brains out." Feeling the muzzle of the pistol at his neck, Panormo stopped, and a third man proceeded to go through him, and was just on the point of taking his gold watch, when the man who pulled the pistol on him, thinking Panormo would not dare to cry out, replaced the pistol in his pocket. Seeing the pistol disposed of, Panormo again cried out for help, and that cry cost him his life; for with a terrible oath, O'Brien struck him on the temple with a club, and as the unfortunate victim was reeling backward from the effects of the blow, he again struck him with a club hitting him over the left eye and flat along the face to the upper lip, and this blow was the one which made the terrible wound which was so fully described at the time. Only two blows were struck, and the man who was robbing him of his watch grabbed it, and seeing him fall and bleeding, they all ran off and reached New York by different routes.

INSANE ASYLUM INVESTIGATION.

The Committee appointed to investigate the management of Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum, visited the institution yesterday. Dr. Rudd, Chief Physician in charge, testified that in the past two years three patients had escaped, four been drowned in attempting to escape and one accidentally drowned. Sometimes the patients are ill-treated by attendants. Some three months ago a nurse had badly abused one of the patients and threw him down a steep flight of stairs, and the nurse was still in the employ of the Asylum. The Doctor said the institution suffered because of the conflict of authority between himself and Warden. The Warden was called to the stand, and contradicted much of the Doctor's testimony. Much feeling was exhibited by the Doctor and Warden, and it seemed as if they had been engaged in a series of altercations rather than if they had been colaborers in a good cause.

MARINE.

Arrived, City of Brussels, from Liverpool.

BALLOT-BOX STUFFERS.

In the case of Michael Weldon, sent to the Penitentiary for stuffing ballot-boxes during the late election in Brooklyn, a new trial is moved for on affidavit implicating ex-Deputy Auditor Patrick Keenan and Alderman James Dunn as guilty parties. Decision reserved.

DIED.

Rev. Francis Vinton, Professor in Common Law in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and assistant minister of Trinity parish, died after a lingering illness, this afternoon, at his residence on Brooklyn Heights.

Circus Man Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—While several of Forepaugh's circus men were in a saloon at Jerseyville, Ill., last evening, drinking with some citizens of the place, they became very boisterous, and City Marshal McKinney attempted to arrest a young man named Jones, who had charge of the ticket wagon. This was resisted by Jones and his friends, whereupon McKinney shot Jones in the breast, inflicting a mortal wound. Great excitement followed, and apprehensions were felt that the circus men would burn the town. The managers of the circus finally quieted the men, and the circus left the town this forenoon. McKinney escaped. Jones has relatives in Marshalltown, Ky.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 29.—At the close of the circus performance in this city, last evening, two men named Haskins and Able, in attempting to board the street cars while in motion fell, the car passing over them, injuring them fatally.

Outlawry on the Texas Frontier.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 29.—Flores, *alias* Chion, the most desperate outlaw on the frontier, and murderer of Charles Alexander, has gathered a number of fellow desperadoes, and expresses the intention of crossing into Texas at Salea, a short distance above here, and avenging the death of his two brothers, who were killed a short time since, one by the Sheriff's party, the other by the Mexican cavalry. This, added to the reported plan of Cortina has caused considerable anxiety. The Commissioners to the Texas frontier having thoroughly investigated the question of Mexican depredations, and given attentive hearing to the many claims submitted here, leave to-day for New Orleans and Washington to report their progress.

The Oil Producers' Bull Movement.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 29.—At a final meeting of the Oil Producers, held at Oil City yesterday, relative to the shutting down of wells, it was unanimously agreed to suspend all pumping wells; also further drilling for a period of thirty days. A resolution was also adopted prohibiting the use of Roberts' torpedo until after March 1, 1873. All the districts were represented at the meeting; the feeling was unanimous, and the object is thoroughly accomplished. Three-fourths of the wells throughout the country were stopped at midnight last night, and the balance will follow. Advanced prices in the oil market will follow immediately.

Fires.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 28.—The loss by the fire at the Meriden Brittania Company's works is $30,000. Insured.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 29.—Late last night, a fire broke out in the residence of Fred. Homeyer, which was partially consumed together with the contents. Loss about $2,000. There is a partial insurance of $800 in the Ætna of Hartford, Conn. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

Illinois River News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 29.—RIVER—Arrived—Steamer Shoo Fly, towing canal boats North America, and Parson Brownlow, from Chillicothe, and Burr Oak, from Henry, all with corn for Chicago. Departed—Steamer Deluge, light, for Chillicothe.

CANAL—Passed In—North America and Parson Brownlow, from Chillicothe, and Burr Oak, from Henry, all with corn for Chicago; barge No 4, light, for Utica. Passed Out—Nothing. Nine feet of water on the mitre sill of Lock 15.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, MICH., Sept. 29.—PASSED UP—Propellers Oswegatchie, St. Paul, Powers, India; schooner White Cloud.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers' Fountain City, City of New York, Comet; barks Marquette, Wm. Shupe.

WIND—Southwest. Gale.

Funeral of a Veteran Actor.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Funeral services took place to-day in Mount Auburn Chapel here over the remains of William H. Smith, the veteran actor and stage manager, who died recently in California. Rev. Freeman Clark officiated. There was a large attendance of friends of the deceased, including many members of the theatrical profession.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Mrs. Ann M. Anderson, of Columbus, Ohio, aged 66, while descending a pair of stairs, on Saturday, was attacked with heart disease, and fell, breaking her skull. She died in half an hour.

—A man named Kelly Stumber, section foreman on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, was instantly killed at Clymers, Ind., on Saturday, by a freight train running into his hand-car. He was fearfully mutilated, almost beyond recognition.

—On Saturday afternoon a match game of base ball was played in Philadelphia between the Athletic and Baltimore Clubs. At the end of the ninth inning the game was a tie, each club having made 7. It was then decided to consider the game a drawn one, and to play another championship game in its stead to-day.

—One of the prominent business men of Detroit, Hon. N. W. Brooks, died yesterday of an apoplectic attack, at the age of 64 years. He was the senior of the well known lumber firm of Brooks & Adams, and was a man of much local influence.

—A boy named [illegible] Vogler was caught in the machinery of [illegible] Crumbs' oil factory, in Dubuque, on Saturday afternoon, and carried round by the rate of 150 revolutions a minute. When rescued he presented a terrible sight. His head and body were smashed and cut in a fearful manner, and his limbs were broken in many places. He lived but a short time.

THE STEAMBOAT INTEREST.

History of the Rise and Fall of Steamboat Passenger Traffic.

The Contest Between Steamboats and Railroads.

Railroads Ahead on Passengers, and Steamboats on Freight.

In the infantile state of this great Republic, before the genius of man had provided transit by rail, steamboats and sailing vessels formed the chief, it may be said the only, avenue of commerce and travel. The canal boat and stage coach, it is true, presented themselves to the public; but even in those days travelling by the canal and stage was so unsatisfactory and tedious that little or no recourse was had to them where other conveniences were offered. The great lakes afforded unequalled natural facilities for navigation, and provided a pleasant and rapid means of communication between the eastern and western sections of the country. The demand for a means of intercourse, and the natural advantages presented by the lakes made steamboat commerce a traffic of an early period; and the exclusive use of these boats by the peregrinating public necessitated that the vessels should be constructed in a manner commensurate to the wants of the public. In the halcyon period of nautical successes, the steamboats were built in the most attractive style—perfect floating-palaces. Great competition then existed between the several lines plying between Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo, and each line constantly and zealously labored to produce the most inviting vessels. Everything pertaining to the steamers were in keeping with their splendid character. Even the dinners, a circumstance of trifling or no import in the present day, were grand affairs. They were repasts in every particular; fit for Epicurus. The greatest care and scrutiny was exercised in the selection of the *maître d'cuisine*, and it may be presumed that he was subjected to the severest examination that his merits might be known.

From 1840 to 1852 the steamboat passenger traffic attained its greatest prosperity, and the different companies realized large profits from the tide of immigration that flowed during that period. In 1851 the advent of the railroad somewhat interfered with the prosperous career of the steamboat lines. In that year the through railroad lines to the East were completed, and travellers quickly forsook the former favorite method of transit to patronize its more speedy rival. Gradually the opportunities offered by the railroads were embraced, and great havoc was being made with the profits of the lake lines. Then a short but splendid contest ensued. To regain the prize that was rapidly slipping from their grasp, the several lines built and equipped new steamers, far surpassing in beauty and elegance their former boats. The rates previously exacted were greatly reduced, and every effort put forth to regain the supremacy. But all attempts proved unavailing. The more rapid transit offered by the railroads secured to them the public patronage. Another fact which materially hastened the decline of steamboat travel, was the terrible and frequent catastrophes,—resulting in enormous loss of life and property. These oft-recurring disasters diminished the faith of the people in the safety of water travel. The wreck of the magnificent steamer "Lady Elgin," in September, 1860, when, without a moment's warning, 350 souls were hurried into eternity, can never be forgotten. Many homes were desolated, and in the memories of all whose loved ones perished on that fearful night that awful and appalling event will ever remain indelible.

For these and other reasons, steamboat travel rapidly declined until the year 1856, when a spasmodic and desperate attempt was made by the different companies to recover their lost patronage. They introduced finer boats than ever sailed on the lakes before. But the public persisted in adhering to the railroads, and little by little the former prestige of the steamboat disappeared, and the grand floating palaces were converted into sailing crafts, or allowed to decay at the docks.

The steamboats were superseded by the propellers. Failing in their efforts to regain the passenger traffic, the several companies endeavored to control and monopolize the freight trade between the East and West. The new boats were constructed in a very economical manner, and grew in favor with the merchants. What was lost in the passenger trade was partly regained, however, in the traffic of merchandise.

To-day, the lake freight traffic is a ramification of commerce of no little magnitude. Chicago enjoys an enviable natural location for the prosecution of a water commerce. As the Metropolis of the great Northwest, it is necessary that it should not be wholly dependent for intercourse, with Eastern marts, upon rail communication. And the conveniences offered by water transportation are not unappreciated by the shippers of Chicago and the Northwest. Each season witnesses a large increase in the amount of freight carried by propellers. This increase is partly the result of natural causes, and may also be attributed to reduced freight tariffs. Be that as it may, the managers of the various lines unanimously concur in the opinion that the season, now closing, has been more profitable than any that has preceded it.

The almost unlimited accommodations, and the speedier transportation by railroad, does not seemingly detract from the large and growing amount of business transacted by the different lines of propellers. Very little competition exists between them when navigation is open. For certain classes of merchandise, even that destined for parts reached also by rail, water navigation offers special inducements. The freights shipped upon these boats is known, in the nomenclature of shippers, as "fourth class merchandise." This division embraces goods of large bulk, such as coal, hardware, and groceries. These are conveyed, altogether, in large barges, and the great difference in the tariffs by rail and that by water leave little doubt in the mind of the shipper as to the mode of transportation. This difference in the tariff, on merchandise of the class named, averages about $1 per ton in favor of water transportation.

The large grain merchants patronize the boat exclusively. The great capacity of the vessel renders them invaluable as a shipping medium. Shipments by vessel are guaranteed. To be more explicit, if the weight of the cargo upon the arrival of the vessel at its destined port does not correspond with the weight specified in the accompanying bill of lading, the deficit is made good to the shipper.

In the event of a shortage, when a railroad company is the carrier, the shipper must bear the loss. These and other minor advantages recommend the propeller to the grain merchant and the shipper of heavy merchandise.

The lakes are traversed by several lines of steamboats. These trunk lines are subdivided into lesser branches, pursuing such directions as advisability may suggest. In most instances these lines are owned by companies incorporated under the laws of different States. The Western Transportation Company, the Goodrich Transportation Company, the Northern Transportation Company, the Union Steamboat Company, the Montreal Line, the Anchor and Evans' Line, and the Leopold and Austrian Line. The boats of these companies are of the most substantial character.

Captain Goodrich occupies a prominent position in the steamboat history of the Northwest. He was educated in the steamboat business in the palmy days of E. B. and S. Ward's lines. The boats owned by the Goodrich Transportation Company and the Leopold and Austrian Line are the only remaining vestiges of the old times of steamboat passenger traffic.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FALK CONCERT.

We print below the programme for the testimonial concert to Mr. Louis Falk, our well-known pianist. It will be seen, from its various numbers, to be one of the best programmes ever arranged for a public concert, either by home or foreign troupes, and of itself is a credit to Mr. Falk's good taste. The concert will take place on the 3d of October, at the Union Park Congregational Church, and nearly all the musicians of this city of any prominence will take part in it. The programme is as follows:

PART I.

1. Overture—"Egmont"........Beethoven
Orchestra, Piano and Organ.
2. Soprano Solo and Chorus from "Stabat Mater"........Rossini
Miss Fannie Goodwin and Chorus of Artists.
3. Fugue on Bach for Organ........Schumann
Mr. Louis Falk.
4. Trio—"Gratias Agimus" from Messe Solennelle........Rossini
Mrs. J. M. Davidson, Messrs. Ed. Schultze and Thos. Goodwillie.
5. The "Flower Girl" Song........Bevignani
Miss Lena Hastreiter.
6. Quartette—"Cradle Song"........Sullivan
Mrs. J. A. Farwell, Miss K. Van Wercragen, and Messrs. Schultz and Frank Bowen.
7. Duett from "Cosi Fan Tutte"........Mozart
Miss Lizzie Farrell and Prof. James Gill.
8. Fantasie on Airs "Le Prophete," "L'Africaine," &c.........Meyerbeer
Arranged and performed by Mr. L. Falk.

PART II.

9. "Athalie"........Mendelssohn
(Embracing two Solos, two Duetts, one Trio, four Choruses, Overture and Priest March.)
Rendered by all the Singers, Orchestra, Piano and Organ.
10. Trio from "Lucretia Borgia"........Donizetti
Miss F. Goodwin and Messrs. Fritz Foltz and Alex. Bischoff.
11. Angel Chorus from "Eli"........Costa
Performed by the ladies of the Chorus.
12. Overture "Jubilee"........Weber
Grand Chorus, Orchestra, Piano and Organ.

THE KNOPFEL CONCERT.

Mr. Knopfel has fixed the time of his fourth concert on the 22d of October, and the place at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. It is as yet premature to announce details, except that he will use all the resources at his command to make it first-class in every respect. Among the instrumental numbers decided upon are the overture to "Rienzi," for piano, organ, and violin; an *adagio* of Beethoven, for piano, organ, violin, and 'cello; a septette, by Owen, with organ and orchestral accompaniment; two new concert pieces; and several new vocal solos. The notable feature of the programme will be that it will contain nothing hackneyed, nearly all the numbers being new, and those which are old being newly arranged. In this respect, the concert will be a very attractive one, while Mr. Knopfel's past concerts are a sufficient guaranty that he will select only good assistants.

THE MUSICAL INDEPENDENT.

Mr. Robert Goldbeck, the pianist, has purchased the *Musical Independent* of Lyon & Healy, and will hereafter have the sole charge of it. It is his intention to make it a first-class musical publication, mainly devoted to original matter, but also giving a complete summary of musical intelligence. The music contained in it will also be original, and will be solicited from the best musicians both in this country and in Europe. As there is at present but one musical publication of any consequence (Dwight's *Journal*), there ought to be ample room for a publication of this kind. Mr. Goldbeck has both the ability and the means to make it a success, and we think we are safe in assuming that the musical public will find it before long to be indispensable. The first number under the new *régime* will be issued within a few days. It will be a matter of news also that Mr. Goldbeck has leased the elegant property on the northwest corner of Indiana avenue and Twentieth street, and will immediately establish a conservatory there, with the idea in future of also erecting an elegant little music hall on the grounds.

UNLAWFUL MUSIC.

The Proprietor and Attendants of the Halsted Street "Orchestrion" Arrested for Desecrating the Sabbath—Sunday Evening Theatricals Must Get Along without Music.

Some weeks ago an officer of the Mayor's staff notified Louis Banderman, proprietor of the lager beer saloon No. 85 South Halsted street, that the music of his "orchestrion" on Sunday was distasteful to respectable persons residing in its vicinity, who desired to keep the Sabbath day holy; that it was a violation of law, and that it should cease. The Mayor's representative was treated with contempt, and his order ignored. Yesterday morning Captain French sent a police officer to Banderman with the request that there should be no music during the day. An answer was returned to the effect that Mr. Banderman, while thanking Captain French for his well-meant interference in matters that did not concern him, was still competent to manage his own affairs as he thought proper, and that he felt inclined to do so. The organ was then wound up, and permitted to send out shrieks and groans during the day, to the annoyance of persons living on Green street in the block bounded by Adams and Monroe streets. Superintendent Washburn was notified of the utter disregard for authority shown by Banderman, and in the evening, accompanied by a squad of policemen, he visited the saloon, and found the organ still busily engaged. The place was immediately cleared of customers, and the proprietors and William Bartels, the man who winds up the musical machine, were taken into custody. Randolph Leiffert, one of the bar-tenders, followed the party to the Madison Street Station, where he freely displayed a navy revolver of huge dimensions. He was arrested on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. The trio were subsequently released on bail bonds, but they did not venture to reopen the saloon, and, as a result, that portion of Halsted street where it is situated was quiet and orderly last evening, for the first time in nearly a year.

The amateur dramatic performance at the Academy of Music, last evening, was also interrupted by the police authorities. The managers were ordered to dispense with the orchestra, and they promptly complied.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

New Turner Hall at Blue Island.

The Germans of Blue Island yesterday laid the corner-stone of a new Turner Hall, to take the place of the old one, which for some time past has been inadequate to their wants. The building will be a two-story frame structure with stone basement, 104-feet front and 50-deep. It will contain a neat hall for dramatic purposes, another for athletic sports, besides other conveniences for the use of the Society. Two hundred Turners from Chicago went to Blue Island to participate in the ceremonies. They were met at the depot, and marched with bands and banners to the site of the new hall. Mr. Rose made an address giving a history of the Society, which grew in a few years from 4 to 85 members. Mr. Francis Lackner, of Chicago, President of the North America Turnerbund, was the orator of the occasion. The corner-stone was then laid by Mr. H. Von Langen, the architect. The following articles were placed in it: Share No. 1 of the hall, a copy of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of yesterday, copies of other daily papers, American and German coins, a little Court House bell, and a horse shoe found in front of the building. The procession then re-formed and marched back to the old hall at Engelhard's Hotel. Balls at two halls, athletic sports, and other amusements, concluded the day's festivities.

The Storm on the Lake.

A severe equinoctial storm set in on Saturday evening, which for a time raged with great fury, but fortunately most of the large fleet of vessels which were expected to be near the mouth of the harbor, had been wind-bound for several days further up, and there were not many arrivals Saturday or yesterday.

The bark J. H. Drake, with a large cargo of lumber aboard, ran ashore on the North Side on Saturday night, between the Water Works and North avenue. She will probably be got off in a day or two, and most of her cargo saved.

A propeller, which arrived here yesterday, brought the news that the schooner York State was ashore south of Manitou Island, dragging both anchors. She will probably be got off in a few days, as the Leviathan was at work rendering her assistance.

Our St. Louis Visitors.

At a meeting held yesterday, at the Tremont House, by the Commissioners of Forest Park, St. Louis, and other citizens of that city, who accompanied them on their visit, resolutions of thanks were passed to the Illinois Central & Vandalia Railroad Company and to the gentlemen who hospitably entertained them in this city. They also resolved "That the energy and enterprise displayed by the people of Chicago in the rapid and almost magical reconstruction of the desolated portion of their city have excited our profoundest admiration, and exhibit their just appreciation of the vast resources and capabilities of the Great West."

Everything.

The Ætna Base Ball Club meets this evening at No. 18 Jefferson street. On next Saturday evening, at the Base Ball Park, corner of State and Twenty-third streets, the Ætnas and Actives will play their first game.

—A Rockford paper says that the Sheriff of Winnebago County left for Chicago, for the purpose of arresting a number of ruffians who committed a heavy robbery in the southern portion of Wisconsin about a year ago. The official has not been seen about Police Headquarters yet.

—A meeting of the Liberal Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward, will be held to-morrow evening at J. Hahn's Hall, No. 304 Division street, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Senatorial Convention of the Fifth District.

—Bliss, Moore & Co.'s grocery store, No. 236 Michigan avenue, was broken into yesterday afternoon by several boys, who took away a quantity of fruit cans and several other articles. Two of the young thieves were subsequently arrested.

—The Sherman House was full last night. Several prominent New Yorkers are here. Among arrivals yesterday was Commodore C. K. Garrison, one of the solid men of Gotham, who went to sea in the Pacific Mail, and among whose minor operations are a couple of millions in our West Side Gas Company.

—An incendiary fire was discovered in a barn at the rear of No. 878 Indiana avenue, about 9 o'clock last evening, causing the double alarm from Box 48. The flames communicated to No. 880. Both buildings were damaged to the extent of $1,000. They are owned by O. C. Webster, and fully insured. Mrs. Bean, the occupant of 878, loses $500; no insurance.

—Joseph Laner, a carpenter, boarding at No. 71 Fuller street, in Bridgeport, was found dead in bed yesterday afternoon. When seen on the previous evening he was, apparently, in the enjoyment of the best of health. From letters and papers found upon him, it is believed that his daughter, Augusta, is living at No. 13 Essex street, New York.

—Miss Linda Gilbert, the fair prison reformer, through whose efforts a library was once established in our County Jail, is now in St. Louis, endeavoring to raise money for the purchase of books for the jail-birds of that city. She intends to give a musical and literary entertainment for the same purpose. A number of prominent citizens have volunteered to assist her in attaining the object.

—The prominent arrivals at the Barnes House, yesterday, were: M. J. Betts, Ohio; J. Doyle, New York; F. McManus, Boston; H. Rogers, San Francisco; W. P. Cutter, Buffalo; P. H. Egan and family, San Francisco; D. E. Foley, Milwaukee; Ed Hast, Memphis; J. Ragan, St. Louis; W. B. Billings, M. Smith, F. Pickering, New York; C. E. Sucker, G. W. F. Adams, Lafayette; M. M. Wheeler, New Jersey; W. S. Wasque, New York.

—Among the admired articles on exhibition at the Wisconsin State Fair, were ornamental brackets, caps, and corbels, in plaster, for dwellings; beautiful centre-pieces, four and a half feet in diameter, having fruit and birds for dining-rooms, and flowers and wreaths for the parlor. These were the work of Jos. Thompson, 114 Huron street, Milwaukee. Our own citizens are finding their way to Milwaukee for work of this class.

—Persons residing in the country who have friends in the city about whose spiritual welfare they may feel anxious, and in whom they would like to have religious people take an interest, should communicate with the Young Men's Christian Association, giving the name and address of the one concerning whom they wish information. The object of the Association is to reach the young men who are strangers in the city. [illegible] will be pleased.

—Those residing on the West [illegible] been made with [illegible] to learn that arrangements have [illegible] busses the proprietors of the buss lines to [illegible] run from the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church at the conclusion of the Yates lecture this evening. This will afford all those wishing an opportunity to hear "Modern Society"—which had a run of a hundred nights in London—to attend without inconvenience. The subject of Yates' West Side lecture is "Princes of the Pen," and will contain a lively dramatic sketch of Literary London.

—A notorious young reprobate named Joseph L. Elzes, for whom the police authorities have been searching for several days, was arrested last evening by Roundsman Simmons. The officer observed him leaving a gambling house on West Madison street, and attempted to seize him. Elzes succeeded in eluding his grasp, however, and ran east on Madison street and north on Desplaines street for several blocks. Two shots were fired to frighten him, but he refused to stop, and was not caught until he accidentally fell in the middle of the street. The charge against him is that of forgery.

General Crook Shows the Date Creek Indians that He is Not to be Trifled With.

A passenger by the Arizona stage brings intelligence of a fight between General Crook and the Indians at Date Creek reservation, of which the following are the particulars: Two Apache chiefs were detected by General Crook in leaving the reservation and going on the war path, and an order was issued to Jacobs, an attache of Colyer's, indorsed by Howard, Indian Agent at Date Creek, for their arrest, but Jacobs declined to give them up, whereupon General Crook proceeded in person to Date Creek and ordered a corporal's guard to arrest the Indian chiefs. The Apaches, who were all out, some four or five hundred strong, to draw rations for the day, fired upon the guard and killed one soldier. General Crook seized a gun and fired upon them, killing one Apache, and immediately gave orders for the cavalry, who were on parade, to fall into line and fire. The Indians broke and fled for the mountains, hotly pursued by General Crook with two companies of cavalry.

This news is received by all Arizonians and others interested in the welfare of the Territory with great satisfaction, as it shows that General Crook has at last taken the matter in hand, and will not submit to the whines of the Peace Commission, but will, at least for once, teach the thieving Apaches that they cannot always murder with impunity, and then look to the Indian Agent and reservation for protection.

MARRIED.

FERGUSSON—BRADBURY—In Waukegan, Sept. 26, by the Rev. C. M. Sanders, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. A. O. Fergusson, of Chicago, and Miss Frances M. Bradbury, only daughter of the editor of the Waukegan *Patriot*.

DIED.

CRAGIN—Florence May, daughter of Henry B. and Laura F. Cragin, Sunday morning, Sept. 29, aged 4 months and 11 days.

Funeral Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from 50 Lake-av. Friends are invited.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

EDWARDS—In this city, Sept. 28, 1872, Jennie M. Edwards, beloved wife of J. C. Wintermeyer, aged 23 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 137 West Chicago-av, at 1 o'clock a. m., to day, (the 30th.)

HENNESY—At the residence No. 36 Nebraska street, on Saturday, Sept. 28, Mr. Daniel Hennesy, of this city.

Friends of the family are invited to attend. Funeral will start at half past 10 o'clock Monday morning, by the cars.

☞ Chicago and Brooklyn papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special Conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this, Monday, evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the order of K. T. By order of the E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special Conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on K. T. order. By order of the E. C.
JOHN WHITLEY, Rec.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.
Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.
We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
Store S. W. corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.,
NOW OCCUPIED BY THE
W. W. Strong Furniture Co.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES.
Also, ENTIRE STOCK FOR SALE at a sacrifice before removing to our NEW STORE,
266 WABASH-AV.,
About Oct. 1, 1872.

TO RENT.
Fine Stores, Offices, and Basements in marble front building on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st. Possession immediately. Store 481 State-st., under Continental Hotel. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st., opposite Old Court House.

TO RENT,
In McConnell's Building, corner Adams-st. and Fifth-av.:
1 four-story and basement store, 44x100 feet.
1 store and basement, 22x70 ft.
1 splendid corner store, 45x70 ft, with good vaults and plate glass store fronts.
Also, several fine offices and large rooms, with vaults, to rent in same building.
Very low rents will be offered to good tenants.
Inquire of JOHN McCONNELL, either at the building or at Room No. 12 172 Adams-st.

TO RENT
Stores and floors in the Armour Building [illegible] gan-av., extending back to the Central [illegible] fronting south on Lake Park. [illegible]

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL
THE SINGER MANFG. CO.
Will occupy the building at their old stand, 111 STATE-ST., on 9th October.

REMOVAL.
Porter's National Telegraph College,
Removed to permanent location in Republic Life Insurance Co.'s New Building, Nos. 157 and 159 La Salle-st., Office Room 79.
The spacious Hall will be publicly opened on Tuesday evening, Oct. 1, when a FREE LECTURE will be given, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—THE HISTORY OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
E. PAYSON PORTER, Principal.

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. L. HANSCOM & CO.,
Job Printers,
CORNER
RANDOLPH-ST. & FIFTH-AV.,
Entrance on Fifth-av.
Good Work at Fair Prices.

STOVES, &c.

Warren Range
First Premium Am. Ins. 1871.
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.
FOR SALE BY
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
58 and 60 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE.
Knickerbocker, Garden City, Commercial, Great Western, and Lamar.
I will buy a limited amount of these claims, or bring suit for the policy holders, which must be done within one year from time of the FIRE or the claim is forfeited.
H. S. DIETRICH,
77 West Madison-st., Room 3, up stairs.

NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS.
I will buy a few more adjusted claims against the Lorillard Insurance Company,
Of New York, if presented soon. Call or address W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, 17 Exchange Building, cor. Clark and Washington-sts. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

Bankers' Shears and Erasing Knives
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

OLD NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

POLITICAL.

A MAMMOTH JOB.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—The *Tribune* exposes wholesale corruption attending the Congressional legislation relating to the Kansas Pacific Railway. Speaker Blaine figures in it for an account which makes his Union Pacific bribe a mere bagatelle. The *Tribune* says: "Astounding as were the developments in the case of the Credit Mobilier, they prove to be only a brief and single chapter of many in the infamous history of our National Legislation and Administration. Additional facts have come to light, and reveal damning evidence of the bribery and corruption in the halls of Congress. The Kansas Pacific Railway grew out of a local company which sold out to men who understood well how to place money where it would do most good. When Samuel Hallett and others purchased the railroad, they insisted upon having a statement of its liabilities. General Stone sat down and, with his own hand, wrote a list, headed as follows: 'The Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railway. Stock contracts made for the Company by J. C. Stone and Thomas Ewing, Jr., agents of the Company, to secure the ratification of the Delaware and Pottawotomie treaties, and the passage of the Pacific Railway bill.' This was a confidential statement, intended exclusively for the use of the new owners of the road. The list is believed to be incomplete, but sufficient is therein developed to show the complicity of Speaker Blaine, who so vociferously denied all connection with the Credit Mobilier fraud, and that of Senator Pomeroy, Mr. Shackleford, Secretary Usher, R. W. Thompson, and other shining lights in the Administration camp. Speaker Blaine is proved to have received allotments of 32,500 shares of stock, subject to assessment, and valued at $1,625,000; 5,900 shares not subject to assessment, valued at $295,000, and 3,000 shares more allotted, but not assessed. The two latter lots, not subject to assessments, were secured by Blaine for himself, while the 32,500 shares of stock subject to assessment were supposed to be for distribution among his supporters, in helping to procure the passage of the bill and subsequent amendments. Blaine's neighbors in Maine, who wonder where he made so much money, can here see that he handled a bribery fund of nearly $2,000,000 in one railroad job. An attache of the New York *Times*, named Wilson, is down in the list for $10,000. J. M. Shackleford, of Kentucky, is down for $15,000, and Caleb Smith and Secretary Usher for $15,000 each. Over 50 names figure in the list, many being go-betweens."

RETURN OF MR. GREELEY—THE PARDON OF YERKES—CHEERING NEWS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Mr. Greeley returned to New York at too late an hour, this afternoon, to admit of a formal welcome to-night. He left Easton at 8 o'clock this morning, and then bade a temporary farewell to Pennsylvania in the only speech yet made on the tariff. At Hoboken, on the ferry boat, and on this side of the river he was surrounded by struggling, intensely enthusiastic crowds. The police finally succeeded in getting a passage opened to a carriage, in which Mr. Greeley was driven to the house of a friend in this city. He is in splendid health, and not visibly fatigued after one of the most arduous journeys ever undertaken by a public man. He regards Liberal success absolutely assured in Indiana and Pennsylvania, and probably in Ohio.

Governor Geary's pardon of Yerkes and Mercer is regarded the thinnest political fraud of the campaign. Their immediate action in making affidavits that their former affidavits, exposing Hartranft as a thief, were false is so palpably the price they pay for liberty that its effect will be to further exasperate the voters of Pennsylvania against Cameron, Geary and Hartranft. A Philadelphia correspondent says Yerkes' original charges are abundantly established by other unquestioned documentary evidence—especially his own book of accounts. An avalanche of letters from different sections of Pennsylvania show that the Cameron and Grant cause in that State totters to its fall. The *Herald* prints four letters from Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Kittaning, and Doylestown, all of which concede that the Liberal and Democratic coalition is complete, and Buckalew's election secure beyond question. Berks promises a majority of 7,000. In Harrisburg Cameron admitted to a correspondent that the prospect looks very uncertain. The *Herald's* correspondent writes from Kittaning: "Unless the Republicans can bring some influence to counteract the growing strength of Liberalism in this Valley, the people will not only cut Hartranft but Grant will also be left in the rear, and that in a region which has hitherto given him rousing majorities." In Lancaster County there are 1,500 Liberal Republicans. Carl Schurz has been speaking during the week to unexampled outpourings of Germans, dwelling on the carpet-bag impoverishment of the South and violations of the law by Grant's administration. The *Herald's* Pittsburgh letter says Buckalew will carry even Western Pennsylvania.

MR. GREELEY'S TOUR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Horace Greeley arrived here about 4 o'clock this afternoon. He made a few speeches on the route hither, and at Easton, Pa., said:

"I am a Protectionist all men know, but it is equally true that if a majority of Congress should pass a law irreconcilable with these opinions, I would not exercise the veto power." After reference to the position of the Cincinnati and Baltimore platform on this question, he added: "Now, is there one man so unintelligent as not to know that the present prosperity of the iron interest of this country depends not alone on the tariff, but the fact that all over the world iron is in great demand, and is selling at prices nearly double those of three years ago. The world is iron hungry; the world is calling for more and still more iron to build railroads [illegible] is high in all countries because more is [illegible] than can be produced. It is not probable [illegible] even ten years to come there will [illegible] much more iron in the world that prices [illegible] be above the cost of making it [illegible] everywhere. Just like corn, just like any [illegible]. There is less iron in the world [illegible] needed; consequently, the price has [illegible] not because of the tariff [illegible] countries which have free trade as [illegible] morally certain to remain high for [illegible] number of years." He believed [illegible] had been fixed at $10 per ton at [illegible] the war, and remained there, we [illegible] double our number of furnaces, [illegible] supplying ourselves with iron very [illegible] then we can now get it, or could [illegible] and were entirely off it.

[illegible] by a large and enthusiastic crowd [illegible] with Governor Randolph, General [illegible], and Samuel Sinclair, and drove to the residence of a friend. No speech was made, notwithstanding the demands of the multitude.

A reception was given Mr. Greeley at the Lincoln Club this evening. On being introduced he made a few remarks, saying his recent journey was made with the concurring judgment of the Liberal Republican and Democratic Committees. He did not mean to be tortured into saying another word to the end of the canvass. He had been greatly cheered and strengthened by what he had witnessed during the past 12 days.

THE HON. B. GRATZ BROWN IN INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Liberals was held at Covington, Fountain County, to-day. It was first addressed by Hon. L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, who discussed the tariff question in a masterly manner. Hon. B. Gratz Brown was then introduced, and delivered a speech of about half an hour in length, which was received by the audience with every demonstration of delight and enthusiasm.

The line of Governor Brown's remarks was addressed to the pending situation and the importance of the canvass in this State, where so much was hoped from Liberal sentiment, and so much apprehended from the use of corrupt appliances by the Administration, and frauds upon the ballot-box by unscrupulous partisans. He said that the eyes of thirty-seven States were fixed on the men of Indiana, to know if they could resist the blandishments of power, and had the manhood to enforce a fair election. He did not entertain any doubts himself. He believed that the victory of the people over the spoilsmen and the office-holders would be crowning and signal.

He then alluded to the recent elections in North Carolina, and in ten of the New England States, and found no cause of discouragement in either, save in the general apathy prevalent at the East as to the grave dangers that environed our electoral system from the unblushing abuse of patronage.

He then discussed at some length the question of Civil Service Reform, and, at its conclusion, turned his attention to the speech of Senator Morton, made in reply to his own at Indianapolis. The following is that part of his remarks in full:

"Senator Morton, of this State, undertook to reply to some remarks made by me at Springfield and at Indianapolis, and, as I find in what he says some things that call for an answer, I will avail myself of this opportunity to give it. And, first and foremost, to break the force of the argument and contrast between the States where the people have control, and those where the carpet-baggers are sustained in power by the force of Administration influence, and money, and arms, he assails the fair fame of the State of Missouri in sweeping calumnies, that do no credit either to his head or heart. Here is what he says:

"'If we are to credit the reports of the Associated Press from various parts of Southern and Western Missouri, and the generally-received statements of newspapers in that State, it is to-day one of the worst-governed States in the Union. In many parts of it there is no security for the life, liberty, or property of Republicans. Mob violence reigns supreme and the authority of the civil power is set at defiance. If the ability and fitness of Mr. Brown to serve as Vice President of the United States are to be determined by his success as the Governor of Missouri, we must entertain great doubts in advance. For, while he has been perambulating other States, making political harangues, and electioneering for himself and the unholy coalition of which he is an originator and a candidate, respectable citizens of Missouri, whose only fault is that they differ from him in politics, have been cruelly scourged, or outraged and driven into exile.'

"In the name of the State I have the honor to represent, I pronounce this a wanton and malicious libel; and, when I tell you that there is [illegible] county in Missouri where civil [illegible] the Courts [illegible] where it cannot be [illegible] during the year, or [illegible] at any time; that [illegible] there has not been, so [illegible] a white or colored man [illegible] in the manner indicated, for his political [illegible], and that its communities are as orderly and well disposed as any in the State of Indiana, you may have some reason to doubt other statements made in the same connection. A case to which he refers, I suppose, did occur, in which the neighbors took out at night a citizen and punished him; but he was not a Radical, such as your Senator states. His offence, as proved, was the pulling of a woman off a horse, and whipping her; and the parties implicated were arraigned before the United States Commissioner and discharged,—the case not coming within the scope of political offences. Other cases of personal violence, such as occur at times in all communities, have transpired, without doubt; and a pliant press has [illegible] to [illegible] them under the [illegible] of political persecution, but, so far, without the slightest [illegible], as [illegible] published by [illegible] of the Adjutant General of the State, who [illegible] to investigate them. Indeed, the only disturbance I now recall [illegible] was that of a colored [illegible] nearly murdered [illegible] by a [illegible] indicted [illegible] just such teachings as his own. Whether those [illegible] reports, I cannot say; but your Senator [illegible] at least have availed himself of official information before so wantonly vilifying a neighboring State for partisan ends. What would you think were I to assert that there was no law or order, no protection to life or liberty, in Indiana, under a Republican Administration, because a party of disguised men arrested some express-robbers from the hands of justice at Seymour, and dealt with them summarily? Would you not denounce it as a calumny on the whole State for the act of an excited Vigilance Committee? Again, are you ready to be likened to North Carolina, or prepared to have your own Governor Baker denounced as unfit to fill the Executive Chair, because a negro horse-thief was taken out and hung in Washington County, in this State, a few days ago? I do not see any allusion of that kind in Senator Morton's remarks. Whatever may have been the political revolution in Missouri, one thing is certain: it has restored harmony to her people, protection and good will to her colored population, and equal suffrage to all. With that restoration, our citizens are contented, as they will make manifest by a majority of the popular vote so overwhelming, in the coming election, that it will be a fitting rebuke to all this calumny, and also to the policy of Hate, of which your Senator stands accredited as the chief promoter.

"Nor is the attempt to discredit the statement in regard to the State debts which have been imposed upon the people of the South, any more successful. The figures which have been presented heretofore by me are given in detail, are taken from the direct evidence before the Committees, and have passed unchallenged for more than a twelvemonth. It will be observed that the total aggregate of debt in nine States was given as $291,118,744. This did not include some prospective liabilities. Now, the very report from which he quotes, and on the page (314) that he cites, places the aggregate in eleven States at $[illegible], or between eighty and ninety millions more than the amount specified by me. Thus the very authority that he garbles more than bears out my statement. It is true that he figures up that the increase, since restoration began, has been only $131,717,777; but, as he rests his estimate on uncertain data, and gives no specific date as to when, in his estimation, reconstruction began, I prefer to rely on the evidence adduced in the testimony, and find it to be $163,057,[illegible]. But it is the $300,000,000 that has been saddled upon that impoverished people, according to his own showing, that constitutes the grievance and the burden, not the mere excess after any date. If the bulk of it had been incurred before, so much the less excuse for the knavery and fraud that added millions more to their liabilities. I have said that the amount was $168,000,000 and more. He extenuates by confessing that it was at least $131,000,000. But is not even $131,000,000 paid out for such reconstruction as they have had there enough in all conscience to make us feel some sympathy for the downtrodden, tax-ridden, fraudulently despoiled people at the South, against whom he is striving with malignant frenzy now to stir up envenomed hatred? He says much of it was given in aid of railroads belonging to those States, but he forgets to tell you that the railroads, too, were stolen after the donations were made. In Texas the $14,000,000 was a strictly gift enterprise. In Georgia, the State Road, after being plundered by Blodgett, the prince of scallawags, and having half a million of debts paid, was gobbled by Secretary Delano, Cameron and others about Washington, as the Congressional report states, under a lease that is denounced as a fraud. Did your Senator know nothing about that, or did he evade the statement? Governor Bullock, who perpetrated the fraud, is said to have resorted constantly for advice to the Senator himself; and it is in evidence that the reconstruction message of President Grant, that invited Congress to turn out the Legislature elected by the people, and put in carpet-baggers, thereby enabling the fraud on Georgia to be perpetrated, was dictated by your Senator himself. In Florida, out of $1,800,000, a suit at law has disclosed that only $303,[illegible] of the proceeds were applied to the end contemplated. On the Jacksonville & Pensacola Railroad, $4,000,000 of bonds have been issued, $3,000,000 more donated, and only nineteen and a half miles partially graded. In South Carolina, the Blue Ridge Road was first loaned the credit of the State for $4,000,000, the mortgage was then released, and next we find it owned, in conjunction with the Greenville Road, by Governor Scott and his confreres, the other State officers, as shown in the testimony of the Hon. R. B. Carpenter. And so on *ad infinitum*,—credit first, donations next, releases last, and bribery everywhere. And this is the excuse vouchsafed by your Senator for preaching a new crusade of malignity and hatred against a people who manifest reluctance to acknowledge the blessings of such rule,—a rule which he is pleased to style Republican. With such ideas of Republicanism, with such palliation of carpet-bag government, can you wonder that he should likewise rush swiftly to the defence and vindication of a race-organization on the part of the blacks to prolong such spoliation and keep his party in power? That the cultivation of a caste animosity against the whites is part of the programme of hate and vindictiveness, is apparent not only from the use being made of it at the South to keep alive discords, but equally so at the North, where his policy is fast driving them into the same category,—inciting them to mob even those of their own color who dare to differ from such a suicidal policy. The words 'master' and 'enemy' are prompt to his speech in antagonizing these, although we had thought that emancipation was accomplished, and that enmities had gone into the oblivion of reconstruction. Perhaps, in pursuance of the vindication thus attempted, you will be treated ere long, here in Indiana, also, to a specimen of carpet-bag leadership of this race-organization; for, if reports be true, the indications from your border counties on the south tell of a wonderful interest in your elections, and that many of them are migrating here to see fair play. Such teachings find swift illustration in Cincinnati, in New York, in Jeffersonville, and elsewhere; and, if they do not breed a crop of hatreds everywhere, it will only be because Liberal policies shall prevail in this great contest, and the people shall learn that, as citizens, they have nothing to fear, save when they sink that title in vassalage of race under the lead of those who have never cared for them, except to use them in the furtherance of desperate political fortunes.

"I believe that the last gloss which your Senator has given to this Reconstruction pillage, and his chief excuse for it all, as set forth in his speech, is that the Southern people brought it every bit upon themselves, by abstaining from taking part in the elections, thereby permitting the carpet-baggers to get control. Can this be serious in a member of the United States Senate who has striven so vindictively in imposing disfranchisements on the South; who has so bitterly opposed any and all attempts to restore those thus disfranchised to suffrage again? Does he forget how many have been refused seats in Congress when elected? Does he forget the Georgia Legislature, where, under his own inspiration, the whole General Assembly was reconstructed by General Terry, and even dead men's seats were filled with Administration supporters? Does he forget the reconstruction acts, I ask? Does he forget the *regime* in Tennessee under Brownlow, or in Arkansas under Clayton, where they are still disfranchised; or in Texas, under Davis, or in Florida, under Reed? Or, knowing it all full well, as he cannot help but know, does he give a false reason to excuse an indefensible prostitution of power? Surely this caps the climax of all defamation indulged in, when, after stripping them of the right to hold office, in so far as Congress and local legislation could accomplish it, they are told they are responsible for the theft of their own property because they did not take reconstruction in hand themselves.

"Surely that cause must be a waning one in Indiana which resorts to such desperate defences; which slanders a neighboring State; which stifles the evidences of fraud perpetrated; which garbles the statistics of debts inflicted, and justifies them in interests that were only new instalments of cheating; which seeks to array again the North against the South, and to that end is willing to array the black race against the white; which would stir up civil strife in the name of caste, and the North by thus manipulating the South; which accuses the late Rebels of stealing from themselves by refusing to vote when disfranchised,—that cause, I say, must be a waning one which can descend to such resort, and to the notification of impending defeat I leave the retribution."

Governor Brown then proceeded with an extended argument to show how deeply the business interests of the country were involved in the cause of good government; that the alarm which some financial men affected to entertain at the success of the Liberal cause, for the reason that it would unearth and expose a mass of corruption and jobbery at Washington in all the Departments, was alarming and discrediting as to shock all confidence and credit, was not the true way to meet such emergency. If the Government is so utterly demoralized, the sooner the country knows it, the better [illegible] will be for all parties, and especially all business. These irregularities of the Treasury and other branches of the Government cannot now be longer concealed. The Secor matter, the Syndicate matter, the dealings and deposits of millions with different parties, are already made known, and, whichever way the Presidential election shall go, there will be certainly a commanding representation in the House, sufficient to drag to light all that has transpired. It is far better, therefore, to look the whole conduct of the Administration squarely in the face, install such a change of affairs as will insure the people a full and satisfactory inquisition, and then see that the future is kept to a rigid accountability. Then financial men can feel security in extending their transactions, but not till then.

THE SCANDINAVIANS FOR GREELEY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 28.—A cheering campaign note was sounded in Minneapolis last night. The Scandinavians had a large meeting and torch-light procession in honor of Greeley and Brown. There were about 600 torches in line, all borne by sons of the North, and Harmonia Hall, where the meeting was held, was packed. Speeches were made both in Scandinavian and English, and much genuine enthusiasm was displayed. A considerable Scandinavian Republican vote is now sure for Mr. Greeley, and accessions are on the increase.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Samuel Hooper has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth District of Massachusetts.

VIEWS OF EX-CONFEDERATES.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 28.—Frank L. Reed, editor of the *Southern Law Review*, President of the late Reunion and Reform Association, of this city, and an ex-Rebel soldier, who served in the ranks, delivered a powerful speech here to-night, to a large audience, composed mostly of ex-Confederate soldiers. The burden of the speech was to show the unfitness of the Democratic party to answer the needs of the hour in this section, and that the business men of the South should recognize this fact, and ally themselves with a National party that would best promote their commercial interests. He appealed for [illegible] the [illegible] of the South by Southern [illegible] attention of every National sentiment [illegible] was enthusiastically applauded.

General Maney, a distinguished Rebel officer, publishes a card in this morning's *Banner* giving reasons why he prefers Grant for President. The tenor of the card is to urge the Southern people to harmonize on support of Grant as the choice of the Southern masses, making the distinction that reconciliation with neither Grant nor Greeley is what is desired, but rather a reconciliation of the great body of the people.

The Case of Mrs. Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The trial of Mrs. Fair is concluded. An immense crowd assembled in and about the court room to hear the closing argument for the defence by N. Greene Curtis. At the close of his powerful effort, Judge Dwinelle delivered his charge, and at a quarter before 6 o'clock this evening the jury retired.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The jury came in this morning for additional instructions on the question of proof of insanity, which is the only ground of defence. The Court instructed that unless the evidence introduced for the purpose of showing insanity is sufficient to overcome all presumption of sanity it is not sufficient, and the jury retired again, and will remain out until Monday.

Racing at Sacramento.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The fair at Sacramento closed with a race between Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, mile heats, three in five, for [illegible]. [illegible] The track was [illegible] than was expected. The judges stated that the race was somewhat premature, and the mares consequently were not in good condition, but would [illegible] and give the best exhibition they could. The original intention was to go about the middle of October. It is believed by that time they could make as good, or better, time than ever before. Goldsmith Maid won the race in three straight heats. Time, 2:20, 2:17½, 2:2[illegible]. Gov. Stanford's Occident speeded between the heats. Time, 2:2[illegible]; the third heat to wagon, in 2:2[illegible]. It was announced from the stand as the fastest time ever made to wagon. Goldsmith Maid and Lucy trot on the Alameda track, Oct. 6, for a purse of $7,500.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INDIAN DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Upper Brule Sioux and Yankton Indians, who have been here for several weeks, after having an interview with the President to-day, had a final interview with the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary being off on the political war path, in which he assured them that the Government would furnish them with all the wagons, harness, agricultural tools, &c., needed, provided they would remain peaceful and turn their attention to agriculture rather than to killing harmless settlers. The Indians signified their assent by the usual ughs.

A KU-KLUX ASKS LIBERTY.

It is told, on the authority of an ex-member of Congress, that, a short time since, one of the Ku-Klux prisoners, confined at the New York State Prison, named Richard Shotwell, was an applicant for a Presidential pardon. So strong was his desire for freedom, that he proposed to take the stump for the Administration, providing his pardon was forthcoming. He was answered that his request would be readily granted, if he would furnish such evidence as would tend to implicate Vance and other prominent men in the South as leaders of Ku-Klux organizations. Shotwell indignantly refused the bargain, and is still under confinement, with but few chances for liberation.

CHARLES COWLAM,

who was to-day appointed by the President United States Marshal for the Florida District, *vice* Sherman Conant, removed, is the brother of Ben. Butler's private Secretary. His appointment to this position in a doubtful State, at this particular time, is regarded as highly significant.

A DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON.

One of the Administration papers here repudiates Simon Wolf's excuse that the President leaves Washington every summer on account of the unhealthfulness of the place. The paper says that undoubtedly the President has sufficient reasons for his frequent and prolonged absences from the seat of Government, but that it is the height of folly to pretend that the question of health enters into the subject at all. Washington, it adds, has been proved to be one of the healthiest cities in the world.

MORTON PUT THAT UP.

The transfer of Lieutenant Colonel Jas. A. Ekin, Deputy Quartermaster General, from Louisville to Indianapolis, was done at the instance of Senator Morton, and in express violation of the wishes of the Quartermaster General. Morton found Ekin of great personal use while the former was Governor of Indiana, and a subservient tool in all his intrigues for his personal popularity, and in Morton's present desperate efforts it is thought he will be equally useful.

[To the Associated Press.]

INDIAN DELEGATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The delegation of Indians now here, representing the Uncpapas, Blackfeet, and the Upper and Lower Yanctonians, headed by J. C. Conner, Agent at the Grand River Agency, and Assistant Secretary Cowan, had an interview with the President to-day, at which "The Grass," speaking through an interpreter, said he never had anything against the white men. "You sent for me before, but I did not like to come. You sent for me again, and I came. I have seen you. I have been pleased. We want room at our reservation, and don't want to be crowded. We will mind the Great Father, and do what he tells us. Our people are working, but are very poor." The President, addressing the Indians, said he would like to see them on fertile lands, and on such lands as the Government would send them to, and leave them to build houses. Their young, especially, should be instructed. It was for them to think about, and unless they wanted to go he did not want to make them. They could go back to their homes now and talk the matter over this year to their people. If they would not agree to go he would not compel them. Above all things they should be at peace with the whites. They should have their young people educated. The white people were increasing rapidly, and in a few years it would be much worse for the Indians than now. Anything they wanted now could be asked of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, who would get it for them. "The Grass" said the reservation was bad, but he was raised in that country, and wanted to stay there. They also wanted to have O'Connor, their agent, remain there. The President assured them that no change should be made in the agent; that he did not want to force them from their lands. He would do all he could to instruct them, and hoped their young people would grow up instructed in all the arts of civilization. The recent newspaper reports of threatened troubles in the Creek Nation are found to be false.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President this morning appointed James Wright, James S. Graham, and Hon. J. A. Fowler, Commissioners to examine the report to the President upon a portion of the road built by the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company in Nebraska; Henry A. Newman, Collector of Internal Revenue for Nebraska; John E. Ryan, Assessor for the Second District of Arkansas; Chas. P. Biskett, of Nebraska, Indian Agent at the Ponca Agency in Dakota; E. D. Payne, Receiver of Public Moneys at Visalia, Cal.; Francis G. Servide, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; Wm. H. Rogers, Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of Arkansas.

THE DAY AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The President received a great number of callers to-day, including all the Cabinet representatives in Washington; among them Judge Settle, of North Carolina, and several others.

The President this morning had a long interview with General Sherman whom he had not seen since his return from Europe.

ILLINOIS.

Railroad Accident—Texas Cattle Fever.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 28.—This morning, at 2 o'clock, the Peoria express train over the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad coming south, when just north of this city, ran into four stock cars which had been blown from a switch on the main track. The engine of the express train was thrown from the track and badly wrecked. Two of the freight cars were almost totally demolished. No persons were injured. The accident delayed the express train six hours, that time being consumed in clearing the track of the wreck.

The Texas cattle fever still rages in Morgan and adjacent counties. Some idea of its ravages and fearful fatality may be formed from the fact that one feeder in Morgan County has lost 118 fat steers of a herd of 250, or nearly one-half.

AQUATIC.

The Ohio River Regatta.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—The Ohio River regatta closed to-day. All the races were mile and a half and return.

The first race, double-scull, out-rigged boat, four professionals, two banks of oars, was rowed by Fred Wolf, of Cincinnati, and William Jackson, Jr., of Pittsburgh. Their competitors not coming to time, they made the course at leisure, taking each a gold medal.

The second race, single scull shells for amateurs, prize champion sculls, Robert Lyons won in 20½ minutes. R. B. Hauser, came in four minutes later, followed closely by H. Bayless.

The third race was a four-oared shell, between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati fours. The Pittsburgh rowers were Jackson, Wente, Scott, and Fechley, and the Cincinnati rowers, Franklin, Steinheim, Kressman, and Fred Wolf. The last named in each crew was stroke. Pittsburgh won in 2[illegible] minutes; Cincinnati came in half a minute later. Great crowds of spectators covered the boats and lined the banks and bridge.

UTAH.

Mormon Conference—Railroad Enterprise—The Mountain Meadow Massacre—Suits to be Commenced.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 28.—Great preparations are making for the Mormon Semi-annual Conference, on Oct. 6.

Work on the narrow-gauge railway from the Utah Southern to the mining district in Bingham Canon is to be commenced immediately. The distance is 17 miles. The American Fork Narrow-Gauge is finished 20 miles. A road from Echo, on the line of the Union Pacific, through Parly Park Mine to Provo, is now under way.

The Nevada papers indorse ex-Bishop Smith, who made the affidavit of the Mountain Meadow massacre, and deny the assertion of the Mormon organs that he is either a murderer or a perjurer. The Mormon press does not contradict the truth of the affidavit.

Suits are about to be commenced against the Mormon city authorities for the recent destruction of property in houses of ill-fame.

THE TURF.

The Nashville Meeting.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 28.—The Blood-Horse Association commences its fall meeting on Monday, and the indications are favorable for a most successful week's sport. There are 85 horses on the ground, among them a number of famous racers. Three races on Monday.

Fires.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 28.—The Rivulet Woollen Mill, in North Uxbridge, was burned this morning. Loss, $75,000.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—The residence of Rev. Dr. Austin, in Olney, Ill., was burned yesterday besides all his furniture. A library, valued at about $3,000, and several thousand dollars' worth of promissory notes and other papers were destroyed.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 28.—The following is a correct list of losses by last night's fire: Woods Perry & Co., $20,000; insured for $16,000 in the Ætna, North British and Mercantile, and the Connecticut Fire; House & Davidson, $17,000; insured, $8,000; Potter & Birdsall, $6,000 on lumber; insurance, $3,500; Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, $4,000; no insurance; T. H. Bullock, successor to Bradshaw & Co., $4,000; insured, $1,000.

HARTFORD, Sept. 28.—A fire in the paper-box room at the Meriden Britannia Company's works, to-day, was quickly extinguished, but not until damage had been done to the extent of $30,000.

The Butchery Near Clinton, Iowa.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Iowa, Sept. 26.—This afternoon our usual quiet city was in an excited state of mind over the murder of Hiram Rexford on the island directly opposite South Clinton. The deed was committed at about 2 o'clock p. m. by Joseph O'Neil. Following are the full particulars, as related by one who was present when the deed was done:

It appears that Rexford had a dispute with O'Neil a short time since in regard to the possession of a female of bad character, a resident of the island, and O'Neil had remarked that he would, in some way, get even with his fellow-suitor; and it is generally supposed that this was the cause that tempted O'Neil to assail Rexford on this, their last meeting.

A conversation was entered into by O'Neil and Rexford in regard to crossing the river, and, as O'Neil wished to have Rexford row him across, and Rexford did not feel inclined to comply with his request, a dispute arose, when O'Neil, striking Rexford in the face, knocked him to the floor; then, seizing a knife, inflicted five or six wounds on the body of Rexford, who, at this juncture, was unable to move. O'Neil then repaired to a room across the hall, which room was occupied by a woman, and demanded that she should go and see Rexford with him. They immediately went to the room where he was lying on the floor, and O'Neil again thrust his knife into the body four or five times, in the presence of the woman, and then told her to wash the blood from his knife, which she did.

O'Neil and the woman then went across the hall into the room before mentioned, and soon O'Neil rushed back into the room where Rexford was lying, seized an axe, and almost severed his head from his body.

John O'Neil, a brother of the murderer, upon arriving home and learning the particulars of the affair, proceeded to Fulton to inform the proper authorities, and returned shortly afterward with the officers; but the murderer had taken to parts unknown, and, up to 9 o'clock this morning, his arrest had not been announced. It is feared that, if he should get into the hands of the bands of men who are searching for him, he will be mobbed upon the spot. [The telegraph announces that O'Neil was arrested on the 27th, on the road between Fulton and Morrison, Ill., and placed in jail at the latter point.]

The murdered man was a resident of Clinton, and was about 21 years of age.

FOREIGN.

Spain.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—A telegram from Perpignan says that the Carlist Cabello with six hundred men is besieging Puigcerda, a fortified frontier town of Spain, in the Province of Gerona.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—A later despatch from Perpignan says the Carlist forces before Puigcerda summoned the commander to surrender, but he refused, and they shortly afterward withdrew from before the town.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The heavy gales prevailing on the British coast during the past two days continue. Some damage has been done to the shipping.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 28.—The steamship Siberia, for Liverpool, has arrived.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A correspondent of the *News* describes the working of the New York Bureau of Emigration, and bestows much praise on its system of management.

The Government authorities have detained the steamship which was to have sailed to-day with a number of emigrants for Canada, because it is now too late in the season for their departure.

Sir Sidney Waterlow has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

The report that at a late meeting in Maynooth Archbishop Cullen opposed home rule, while a majority of the Bishops present voted in favor of it, is said to be without foundation.

France.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—General Garibaldi in his letter to the President of the International Peace Congress, at Lugano, Switzerland, alludes to the settlement of the Alabama Claims controversy by peaceful means, and heartily approves of this sublime idea of solving international disputes.

Gambetta, in his speech at Grenoble, Savoy, criticised the conduct of Thiers in prohibiting public celebrations of the anniversary of the first Republic. He also attacked the Bonapartists and the National Assembly, but advocated a return of the seat of Government to Paris.

Germany.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A Berlin letter says that during the reception of the late Imperial party, eight persons were suffocated and trampled to death on one night, and fifteen more were mortally wounded. The mounted police charged the masses at one time with drawn sabres.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The remains of Princess Hohenlohe, who died on Wednesday last, were buried to-day.

Switzerland.

GENEVA, Sept. 28.—The Roman Catholics of Geneva have protested against the removal of President Mermillod by the Swiss Government.

The Evangelical Conference, at its session to-day, voted to send an address to Old Catholics. M. Jean Henri Merle d'Aubigne, Professor of Church History to the Theological School of Geneva, was instructed to draw up the paper.

Austria.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—The health of the ex-Empress Carlotta is improving.

Bavaria.

MUNICH, Sept. 28.—King Ludwig has appointed Herr Von Berr Minister of Finance for Bavaria.

Italy.

ROME, Sept. 28.—Negotiations between the Holy See and the Government of Russia are proceeding satisfactorily. The question of the establishment of a Nunciature at St. Petersburg has not yet been decided.

South America.

HAVANA, Sept. 28.—South American advices state that Peru is quiet.

A misunderstanding had broken out between Bolivia and Chili.

Central American advices state that the Vice-President of San Salvador had been assassinated.

The West Indies.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—Advices from Kingston say the steamship Virginius left Puerto Cabello, on Sept. 7, with 500 Coolies, and $70,000 of their own earnings. They return to their homes in China.

Wild Indians Going to Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Henry E. Alvord, Special Indian Commissioner, and Enoch Hoag, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, arrived here to-day with 51 wild Indians from the country west of Arkansas and Texas, and five interpreters. The party consists of twelve Comanches and seven squaws, four Kiowas and two squaws, three Apaches and two squaws, six Arapahoes, three Caddoes, three Wichitas, two Towocanees, one Wacoo, one Keechie and one Delaware. Captain Alvord states that he does not want this considered a peace commission. There have been no propositions of peace made to these people. They have been told what they must and what they must not do. They are now on the way to Washington, where they will have a conference with the President and authorities. The Indians are a special representation of their tribes, and all the tribes that have been creating disturbance in Kansas and south of that State, with the exception of the Cheyennes, are represented. The party will probably leave to-morrow for Washington.

A Park for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Tower Grove Park, containing 260 acres of land, donated to the city by Henry Shaw, proprietor of the famous Botanical Gardens here, was formally thrown open to the public this afternoon. A very heavy rain, which set in early this morning, prevented a large attendance, but a battalion of militia, a number of prominent citizens, and several city officials were present. Mr. Shaw, who has been superintending the improvement of the grounds for many months past, formally delivered the park to the city, in a brief address, and Mayor Brown responded, on behalf of the city, in an appropriate speech. Several other gentlemen made remarks, and, after a collation, the party returned to town.

Religious Items.

DESMOINES, Sept. 28.—The DesMoines M. E. Conference, in session at Chariton, received twelve new ministers into the Conference to-day, and eight were recommended for orders. W. Daspiel, of the American Missionary Society, and W. Rollidge, of the Freedmen's Aid Society, are in attendance. The anniversary of the Church Extension Society was held last night. The reports read indicate that the Society is in a prosperous condition.

Miss Mary L. Pratt, of Waterloo, Iowa, has received an appointment from the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to one of their stations in Western India, and has left for her field of labor.

The North Iowa Presbyterian Synod meets at Dubuque next Thursday.

Philadelphia Criminals Pardoned.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Last evening City Treasurer Marcer and Charles O. Yerkes, the broker, who were sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary last winter for embezzling the city funds, were released upon a pardon by the Governor. There is a condition that, if there is any money paid for services in connection with the receiving of the pardons, they are to be null and void. Since his release, Yerkes has made an affidavit denying the charges brought against him by General Hartranft, and the authenticity of a paper which has been issued as evidence against him, alleged to have been signed by him. Yerkes' release has created great excitement.

Propeller Burned on Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The propeller Dalhousie, bound from Montreal to Chicago, with pig iron and merchandise, was burned on Thursday, about 45 miles below Niagara river, on Lake Ontario. The crew were taken off by the propeller City of Concord. The Dalhousie was owned by the Welland Railway Company.

New Passenger Route.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28.—The first train to Mobile and New Orleans, *via* Nashville, Decatur, and Montgomery, over the newly-opened route by the Louisville & Nashville and South & North Alabama Roads, left at 7:45 this evening.

Cotton Markets.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 28.—Cotton active; good demand. Good ordinary, 16½c; low middling, 17½c; middling, 17¾c. Net receipts 2,[illegible] bales. Exports, coastwise, 1[illegible] bales. Sales 900 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 28.—Cotton firm. Ordinary, 14½c; good ordinary, 16c. Net receipts, 507 bales. Sales, 600 bales. Stock, 14,000 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 28.—Cotton firmer; low middling, 18c; middling, 18½@18¾c. Net receipts, 1,440 bales. Exports, coastwise, 1,013 bales. Sales [illegible] bales. Stock, 5,420 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 28.—Cotton firm. Good ordinary, [illegible]@16½c; ordinary, [illegible]; low middling, [illegible]@18c; middling, 17¾c. Net receipts 1,900 bales; gross, 2,910 bales. Exports, coastwise, 2,[illegible] bales. Sales 500 bales. Stock, 19,203.

Increase of Railway Disasters in England.

The tradition that railroad travelling is safer in England than in other countries is rudely shattered by the latest Parliamentary returns on that subject. It appears from the official returns that the following number of persons were killed or injured on railways open for traffic in the United Kingdom in the eleven years from 1861 to 1871, both inclusive:

	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.
1861	2[illegible]	5[illegible]	1867	2[illegible]	7[illegible]
1862	216	5[illegible]	1868	212	6[illegible]
1863	184	570	1869	2[illegible]	1,3[illegible]
1864	2[illegible]	7[illegible]	1870	2[illegible]	1,[illegible]
1865	2[illegible]	1,1[illegible]	1871	4[illegible]	1,2[illegible]
1866	2[illegible]	6[illegible]			

Here is a total of persons killed in 1871 more than a hundred in excess of the fatal accidents in 1870, besides a steady increase in the number of persons injured on railroads from 1866 to 18[illegible], with the exception of a single year, when the comparatively small number of 600 persons received hurts.

—At Baltimore, on Saturday, Rud[illegible] Blumenberg was arrested, on presentation by the noted liquor [illegible] jury, for perjury [illegible] there in March last. He gave bail in $5,000.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—During the past week the money market has been more calm and uniform at 7 currency to 7 gold, with exceptions of higher rates each day and lower rates after banking hours. Prime and fair business paper passes at 10 to 24 per cent per annum, the choicest names going at the inside rate.

The suspension of Messrs. Spencer, Vila & Co., bankers and brokers, of Boston, was announced to-day. The firm was one of the oldest and most respectable in the East, and their suspension created considerable surprise here. The troubles of the Vermont Central Railroad Company and copper stocks are understood to be the cause of the failure. Private telegrams from Boston state that there is great excitement there in consequence of this failure, and that State street was depressed thereby.

Foreign exchanges were firmer early in the week, but afterwards declined, under a more liberal offering of bills.

The gold market has been noted chiefly for dullness, with 113¾ and 114¼ as the two extremes of the week.

On the Stock Exchange speculation drifted toward a lower range of values early in the week, when prices declined from ½ to 7 per cent. Later there was a firmer feeling, and the decline was partly recovered. The sharp advance in Panama and Pacific Mail turned the current of speculation from bear to bull, and caused an improvement on the general list. The Erie corner was continued during the early days of the week, but is now a thing of the past. The dealings in Erie have dwindled down to very small figures.

The bank statement shows a sharp contraction in loans, which is a natural movement of the banks, in view of the low condition of their reserves. Their deposits have not been reduced in the same ratio, while the decrease in specie is a little more than offset by the increase in legal-tenders. The banks have made a net gain of $1,482,500 in their legal reserve, and now hold $1,150,025 above the 25 per cent required by law. The State banks, which are not governed by the same law as the National Banks, are very low in reserve in some cases.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $7,387,021; produce exports, $4,860,313; and specie exports, $406,627.

CLOSING RATES ON SATURDAY.

Money was active to-day at 7 currency to 7 gold, and these rates were continued to the close of bank hours. Foreign exchange was dull at 107⅝ to 107⅞ for sixty days, and 108⅝ to 108⅞ for sight. The stock market to-day was generally dull and stupid. In the morning Pacific Mail advanced to 76½ and Panama to 146; but in the afternoon the former declined to 74, and the latter to 145½. The general market did not follow these fluctuations very closely. Most of the shares declined ¼ to ½ per cent, and closed with some recovery, Union Pacific advancing to 39¼, with more liberal dealings. In stocks not mentioned nothing of importance transpired. Gold to-day was generally dull. In the afternoon the price was run up to 115¼, on an error in the specie item of the banks, as reported by the stock telegraph, but afterwards there was a reaction to 113⅞. Government bonds were quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 99¼@100; Union Pacific firsts, 87¾@87⅞; land grants, 80@80½; incomes, 79@79½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour was dull and easier for low grades; heavy for medium extras, and irregular for better grades. Superfine was plenty and heavy. No. 2 in fair demand. At the close the market was weak for all grades under $9, with a moderate demand. Good and choice family extras were firm. New spring wheat dull and lower. Wheat opened with moderate offerings of good spring and holders were firmer, but buyers held off. The market closed better for good spring; common steady but dull. The demand was mainly for export: winter not plenty and firm.

PROVISIONS.

Pork weak and quiet, the demand being chiefly for future delivery. Sales of 500 brls mess, this month, at $14.00, and 500 brls for November at $14.00. Cutmeats firm and in moderate demand. Bacon quiet but firm. Lard is limited demand and heavy.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE PUBLIC BUILDING FRAUDS.

NEW YORK, Sept 28.—In the investigation of the frauds in building the Ninth District Court House, yesterday, it transpired that John W. Palmer left a street car conductor's place to become Assistant Superintendent of Building. It appeared, however, that he virtually performed none of the duties of the position.

ZOOLOGY.

A hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated for the Museum of Natural History and Art in Central Park.

REPRESENTATION.

Another meeting of the Workingmen's Political Association was held last evening to take measures to have a representation in the legislative offices. The names of the candidates will be given on Monday week.

MILITIA IN DISGRACE.

The Colonel of the Third Regiment of State Militia has requested the disbandment of the two companies who fought among themselves on the Harlem Railroad on Wednesday.

THE BIENVILLE.

At the investigation of the Bienville disaster, to-day, Chief Engineer Wright testified that if the steampipes on the Bienville had been larger, and laid to the bottom of the hold he could have extinguished the fire with the steam-pump. The first, second, and third mates were all in the Captain's boat, besides the officers of the steamer and others, but no ladies or children. He thought Captain Maury must have some reason for not putting other boats in charge of sailor officers. Adjourned to Wednesday.

SWINDLER SENT TO JAIL.

Major Ward, *alias* Warren, Kellar, &c., was imprisoned to-day in default of bail, for extensive swindling operations.

A MURDERER DISCOVERED.

The police, in making the recent arrests of the party known as the silver thief gang, have discovered among them the persons who murdered Panorama, the Brooklyn music teacher, in January last. One of the party is in Michigan, and the detectives are now on his trail.

—There are now in Virginia seventeen sumac mills, located in Winchester, Alexandria, Culpepper, Louisa, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, and King and Queen. Last year these mills ground about 6,000 tons, on which they realized an average of $60 per ton, or $360,000 for the whole.

—An interesting point of law was raised in the Criminal Session of the Superior Court, yesterday, and sustained by Judge Devens and District Attorney May. A gentleman riding on one of the Sunday trains of the Old Colony Railway, who had forgotten to purchase a ticket, offered the conductor the price of it, but that official demanded the extra 10 cents called for by the Company's rules of those who fail to purchase tickets before entering the train. This the gentleman refused to pay, and was prosecuted and fined for evasion of fare. He appealed from the judgment of the Lower Court, and his counsel pleaded in the Superior Court that the Company had no right to collect fares on Sunday, as it was violating the law of the Commonwealth in running trains on that day. There would seem to be justice in this, especially since the Company plead that they are not liable for damages for accidents happening to persons travelling in violation of law.—*Boston Advertiser.*

SPECIAL NOTICE

A Disabling Disease.

No disease which does not confine a man to his bed so completely unfits him for business as dyspepsia. When the stomach is foul, the brain is always muddy and confused, and as the cares and anxieties of life are a sufficient burden for the organ of thought to bear, without being tormented with the miseries born of indigestion, it is highly desirable, for the brain's sake, as well as for the sake of every other portion of the system, that the disordered stomach should be restored with the utmost despatch to a healthy, vigorous condition. This object can always be accomplished by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and best of vegetable specifics, which evacuates the morbid humors through the bowels, rouses and tones the stomach, and regulates the liver, imparts firmness to the nerves, and clears the sensorium of its mental cobwebs. Persons subject to attacks of indigestion, bilious headache, irregularity of the bowels, sickness at the stomach, or "the blues," should take the bitters once or twice a day throughout the present season.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ANDREW BROWN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BEEF, PORK, LARD,
SMOKED BEEF,
Extra Sugar-Cured Hams, Tongues, Tripe, and Pigs' Feet,
S. W. Cor. 18th and Grove-sts., Chicago.
☞ Winter-cured Hams constantly on hand.

GLOVES.

GHOSSON'S
CELEBRATED
KID AND CASTOR GLOVE
From 1 to 6 Buttons.
Black, White, Light, Mode, and dark. All the new fancy colors to match the prevailing shades of silk and Dress Goods. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
NEW YORK,
Sole Agents for the United States.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mass. Institute of Technology.
Fall Entrance Examination Oct. 1. For Catalogue, Annual Reports, [illegible] entrance examination papers of June [illegible] apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston.

HOTELS.

REOPENING OF ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
New Orleans, Oct. 15, 1872.
FIRST-CLASS [illegible]
The St. Louis Hotel will be opened for the reception of guests, on Oct 15, during this coming season, under the entire control and management of
E. F. MIRTON,
Proprietor and Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Production of an Entirely Original
Serio-Comic Moral Drama,
Written expressly for this Theatre by W. W. YOUNG, Esq., in a Prologue and Three Acts, entitled
The Rogue's March.
J. H. McVICKER in an original character,
MAJOR GIDEON, of the Bar-Room Brigade.
Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Stonsall, and Messrs. O'Neill, Barry, Stanley, Blake, and Grey in the principal characters.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC SCENERY BY ROGERS.
PROLOGUE—STONY GULCH. Gold! Gold! The Nerve of the World!
Frontier Law of Justice!
The Banished Drunkard!
ACT 1—HOME OF THE YOUNG MINER. The Jealous Mother! Love in a Mountain Home!
The Father's Curse and Oath of Reformation!
ACT 2—INTERIOR OF STONY GULCH DELIGHT. A Game at Dice! One Throw Makes or Breaks! A Difference of Opinion Settled!
The Robbery! Death of Esau!
ACT 3—THE MOUNTAINS. Meeting of Father and Daughter! One Spark of Good in a Misspent Life!
The Way of the Transgressor is Hard!
The Rogue's March
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

TO-NIGHT,
The grand INAUGURATION of the South Side Star Course, at the
Michigan Avenue Baptist Church,
PROGRAMME.
ORGAN OVERTURE ... Esser.
MARCH POTPOURRI ... E. Bach.
LOUIS FALK.
ORCHESTRA AND ORGAN.
SALVA MARIA ... Mercandante.
Miss LENA HASTREITER.
LECTURE ... Modern Society.
Edmund Yates
OVERTURE.
ORCHESTRA AND ORGAN.
DESIRABLE SEATS still for sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 353 Wabash av.

THE WEST SIDE COURSE
will be inaugurated by Mr. YATES, TO-MORROW EVENING, when he will deliver, for the FIRST TIME in America, his great lecture describing Literary London,
"PRINCES OF THE PEN."
Tickets for sale at West Side Library, 329 West Madison-st., and Horton's Library, 337 West Lake-st. ☞ Admission, $1.00. Reserved seats, $1.25.

GLOBE THEATRE.
WOOD & SINN ... Lessees and Managers
The Largest and Best Company, not excepting any, in America!
To-night, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, the great and renowned
Mathews Troupe!
composed of the following artistic performers:
William Mathews, M'lle Laurina, Arthur Gregory, Miss Polonnie, Little Willie, Master Antone, Master Frederick, Mons Theodore.
First appearance here of the beautiful and accomplished vocalist and danseuse, Miss Helene Smith. Mlle. Cerito, Dick Carroll and his boys, the Victorelli, Miss Rosa Lee, Miss Patti Rosa, Miss Minnie Rainforth, Miss Sallie Mason, Harry G. Richmond, W. C. Burton, E. K. Collier, Harry Guion, Frank H. Nelson.
COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE of beautiful young ladies, led by the accomplished star premiere danseuse Miss BETTIE REMMELSBERG, Miss SOPHIE REMMELSBERG, Mlle LEONTINE. Two Grand Ballets. To conclude with MATHEWS' SHADOW PANTOMIME.

GRAND INAUGURATION OF AIKEN'S NEW THEATRE.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALLED CONCERTS.
SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.
The largest and most perfect Concert Troupe which has ever travelled, either in this country or in Europe.
SIX GRAND CONCERTS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, OCT. 7, AND ONE GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
MR. GEORGE L. OSGOOD,
The young American Tenor, will make his first appearance, and a number of EMINENT SOLOISTS will appear, together with the UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.
Price of admission, $1. Reserved seats in Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, $1.50 and $2, according to location.
The sale of reserved seats will commence on Thursday morning, Oct. 3, at COBB'S Library, 171 Wabash av.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
Through the inadvertance of a clerk, my name appeared in conjunction with that of Mr. M. D. Roberts, in the bills and advertisements, as Company Manager of the "Roberts' Combination." That this error may not gain ground, I beg to state that Mr. Roberts alone has organized and brought together the brilliant company of stars that will appear at Nixon's Amphitheatre this week, and that in this enterprise I am only lessee of the establishment.
JAMES M. NIXON,
Proprietor Nixon's Amphitheatre.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE,
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.
SECOND WEEK OF
ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S
Minstrels and Burlesque Company.
First week of the great Character Artist, J. H. MILBURN. New Songs, New Dances, New Acts. Concluding with a TRIP TO THE MOON. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Sept. 30, until further notice, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
Humpty Dumpty!
WITH TONY DENIER
And his entire PANTOMIME TROUPE, as played over two years at the Olympic Theatre, New York.

SPECTACLES.
MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.
TRADE MARK
If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by
J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. E. MAYO & CO., [illegible] State-st., and 21 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

NEW BOOKS.
Rise of the Republic
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
BY RICHARD FROTHINGHAM.
8vo. Cloth. $3.50.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY BY
Little, Brown & Co.,
110 Washington-st., Boston.
NEARLY READY:
Frothingham's History of the Siege of Boston.

TABLE SAUCE.
FOR FAMILY USE.
THE
HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
Table Sauce,
The Best Sauce and Relish
MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD
FOR
FAMILY USE.
Pints, - - - - 50 Cents.
Half-Pints, - - - - 30 Cents.
For Sale by All Grocers.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
DAVIS BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Cheese, Provisions and Dried Fruits,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 73 SOUTH WATER-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
FOR THE SALE OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
And Real Estate,
55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
Between Washington and Madison-sts., holding regular sales of
REAL ESTATE—On Monday.
BOOTS AND SHOES—On Tuesday.
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES—On Wednesday.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.—On Thursday.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—On Saturday.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
GREAT SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY!
AT AUCTION,
On Monday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock,
At the Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell
373 LOTS
In Aubert's Subdivision of 40 acres, in the S. E. Qr. of Sec. 22, Town 40, Range 13 East.
This property is well located on Milwaukee-av., and south, and accessible by the Chicago & St. Paul Road now building, and the Northwestern R. R. Terms, one-third cash; balance in one and two years. Title perfect. Full warrantee deeds given.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Household Goods,
AT 71 WEST ADAMS-ST.,
AT AUCTION,
On Monday Morning, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock,
At dwelling 71 West Adams-st. The entire effects consist of Parlor, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Glassware, &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID FRENCH BRONZES
ELEGANT
ALABASTER GROUPS AND STATUETTES
And Mantel Ornaments,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, Oct. 3, at 10 o'clock,
At our Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
458 NORTH WELLS-ST.
Household Furniture
AT AUCTION.
We will sell without reserve on Monday morning, Sep. 30, at 10 o'clock, the entire contents of house No. 458 North Wells street, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Large and Important Closing Sale of Oil Paintings.
Owing to the inclement state of the weather, on Saturday evening, the sale of Oil Paintings was postponed.
We have received instructions from the owners of the Oil Paintings now on exhibition at 266 West Madison-st., corner Green, to offer the balance of the collection on Monday evening commencing at 7:30 sharp. Rare chances will be offered to any one wishing to avail themselves of this last opportunity.
ELISON & FOSTER.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
Custom-Made Clothing
AT AUCTION.
Tuesday Morning, Oct. 1, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Regular Wednesday's Sale of
DRY GOODS,
Dress Goods, Woollens, Buck Gloves, Men's and Women's Underwear, Wool Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c. Also a large line of Soft Hats.
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 2, at 9½ o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st.

Closing Out Sale of
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION,
By T. S. FITCH & CO., at their salesrooms, No. 137 Dearborn-st.,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, AT 2 P. M.
Dwelling No. 287 Fulton-st., east of Carpenter-st., with lot 25x100 feet.
Dwelling No. 19 Cottage-place, with lot 25x100 feet.
Two lots in South Shore Subdivisions, each 100x200 feet.
Lot in Evanston, one block north and east of depot, 40x160 feet.
For particulars and terms apply at the above office.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

750 CASES
Boots, Shoes & Slippers
AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 3, at 9½ o'clock sharp.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st.

By HARRISON & CO.
REMOVAL.
On and after Oct. 1, 1872, we will occupy store
NO. 63 SOUTH CANAL-ST.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale of
Elegant Furniture,
At No. 171 Twenty-third-st.
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
Elegant Brussels Carpets, rich Parlor Set, Splendid Chamber Sets, several Marble-top Bureaus, good Sewing Machine, Kitchen Utensils, and a very superior lot of Household Goods.
Also, 1 Herring Fire-proof Safe, 1 Copper Bath Tub.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY
AT AUCTION.
We will sell balance of the stock of BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington-st.,
TUESDAY, OCT. 1.
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, in large lots, to the Trade, at 10 a.m.
CUT GLASS, CHINA, and SILVER-PLATED GOODS, in lots to suit Families, Hotels, and Restaurants, at 2 o'clock p. m.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

THE CONTENTS OF
711 West Madison-st.,
Monday Morning, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock,
Consisting of Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

UNDERWEAR.
UNDERWEAR.
Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere. Handling quantities of these extra-fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.
WILSON BROS.
318 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago,
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
6 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
On Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 9 1-2 a. m.
By GEO. P. GORE & Co.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.
Dry Goods, Woollens, Clothing, Notions, &c., &c.

OUR WEDNESDAY AUCTION SALE
OF OCTOBER 2,
Will be not only very large, but will comprise several lines of very desirable
BOOTS & SHOES
That Must Be Closed Out.
Strangers may not understand, as our friends do, that every sample that is in our sale is positively sold and freely duplicated. Catalogues ready Tuesday.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Grand Sale of Fancy Goods,
Bohemian, Parian, Lava, and China Ware, Musical Instruments, Willow Baskets, China Figures, Fancy Boxes, Games, Toys, etc., etc.,
AT AUCTION,
On Thursday, Oct. 3, at half-past 9 a. m.
G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, 26 Randolph-st.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Documents
OF THE CAMPAIGN.
"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY;"
OR
"Grant's Public Record."
Being a condensed expose of the [illegible] the misdoings of the present Administration, and reasons why Greeley should be President.
ALSO—The following documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:
No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.
No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.
No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's letter of Acceptance.
No. 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.
No. 5—Speeches of Judge Caton and Hon. [illegible] Springer at Chicago.
No. 6—Speech of Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, Expenditures of the Government.
No. 7—Letter of Ex-Attorney General J. S. Black arraigning Grant.
No. 8—Speech of Hon. Allen G. Thurman—Why Democrats Should Vote for Greeley.
No. 9—A Record of President Grant's Absence from the Seat of Government, to the neglect of the People's Business.
All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 16 to 32 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price at following rates:
Single Copies, by mail, prepaid ... [illegible]
50 Copies ... [illegible]
100 Copies ... [illegible]
500 Copies ... [illegible]
1,000 Copies ... [illegible]
Send orders to RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR
Printing Paper.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SPRINGFIELD, Sept. [illegible], 1872.
Pursuant to law, I hereby invite proposals for furnishing for the use of the State of Illinois, Two Thousand reams of printing paper, 24x38, weighing at least 45 lbs per ream, and equal in every respect to samples to be obtained of the Secretary of State.
Said proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois until 12 o'clock noon on the 18th day of November, 1872, and will be opened at 3 o'clock p. m. on the same day.
Each proposal must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and marked on the back of envelope "Proposals for Printing Paper," and one sheet of the paper as a sample to be furnished with each bid. All said paper must be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State House in Springfield, Illinois, [illegible]00 reams to be delivered on or before Dec. 15, 1872; 500 reams on or before Jan 15, 1873, and 1,000 reams on or before Feb. 15, 1873.
The person or persons to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond to the Governor in the penalty of $20,000, conditioned that he will faithfully furnish and deliver the said paper in the quality and quantity, at the times, place, and upon the terms named in the contract in pursuance of this bid, and also, that he or they will furnish any additional amount of paper that may be required for the use of the State, upon the same terms, and of like quality, whenever required to do so by the Secretary of State.
EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

County Commissioners' Office,
Sept. [illegible], 1872.
Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1872, [illegible] for repairing and cleaning the pipes [illegible] heating machinery now in the Court House [illegible] the same will be in good running order, and [illegible] the same until July 1, 1873. All bids shall be addressed to Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts, and deposited with George W. Wheeler, County Clerk. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
[illegible], Chairman Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
From New York: Java ... Oct. 2; Calabria ... Oct. 3; Russia ... Oct. [illegible]. From New York: Parthia ... Oct. [illegible]; Abyssinia ... Oct. [illegible]; Batavia ... Oct. [illegible].
And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage $80, $100 and $130 gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Thursday, Sept. [illegible]
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Saturday, Sept. [illegible]
CITY OF ANTWERP ... Thursday, Oct. [illegible]
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Saturday, Oct. [illegible]
CITY OF LIMERICK ... Thursday, Oct. [illegible]
CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, Oct. 12.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin ... [illegible] Steerage ... [illegible]
To London ... [illegible] To London ... [illegible]
To Paris ... [illegible] To Paris ... [illegible]
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or to
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
[illegible] South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at [illegible] rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to [illegible] LEVIS, CARTER & DRAKE, [illegible] DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage [illegible] 75 West Madison-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.
To prevent infringements, NOTICE is hereby GIVEN that BETTS' NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France, thus enabling the public and consumer not only to identify the genuine [illegible] of the Capsule, but likewise the [illegible] 1 WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON; and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

WINTER RESORT.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information, address [illegible] Agent, [illegible], N. Y. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between Linn & Read, [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]
Chicago, Sept. 28, 1872. [illegible]

WANTED.

Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware.
A young man in New York wants a situation as silver plater and gilder. Understands his business. Address F. SHEPPARD, [illegible] Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
On Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 9 1-2 a. m.

By GEO. P. GORE & Co.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Dry Goods, Woollens, Clothing, Notions, &c., &c.

OUR WEDNESDAY AUCTION SALE OF OCTOBER 2,
Will be not only very large, but will comprise several lines of very desirable

BOOTS & SHOES
That Must Be Closed Out.

Strangers may not understand, as our friends do, that every sample that is on sale is positively sold and freely duplicated. Catalogues ready Tuesday.
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22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Grand Sale of Fancy Goods,
Bohemian, Parian, Lava, and China Ware, Musical Instruments, Willow Baskets, China Figures, Fancy Boxes, Cameos, Toys, etc., etc.,
AT AUCTION,
On Thursday, Oct 3, at half-past 9 a. m.
G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, 26 Randolph-st.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document
OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY;"
OR
"Grant's Public Record."

Being a condensed exposé of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present Administration; the reasons why Greeley should be President.

ALSO—The following documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:

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No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.
No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.
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No. 6—Speech of Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky. Expenditures of the Government.
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No. 8—Speech of Hon. Allen G. Thurman—Why Democrats Should Vote for Greeley.
No. 9—A Record of President Grant and Cabinet from the Seat of Government, to the neglect of the People's Business.

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10 Copies ... [illegible]
100 Copies ... [illegible]
500 Copies ... [illegible]
1,000 Copies ... [illegible]

Send orders RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR
Printing Paper

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 21, 1872.

Pursuant to law, I hereby invite proposals for furnishing for the use of the State of Illinois Two Thousand reams of printing paper, 23x38, weighing at least 45 lbs per ream, and equal in every respect to samples to be obtained of the Secretary of State. Said proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State until 12 o'clock noon, on the 11th day of November, 1872, and will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. on the same day.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and marked on the back of envelope: "Proposals for Printing Paper," and one sheet of the paper as a sample to be furnished with each bid. All of said paper must be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State House in Springfield, Illinois,—500 reams to be delivered on or before Dec. 15, 1872, 500 reams on or before Jan. 15, 1873, and 1,000 reams on or before Feb. 15, 1873.

The person or persons to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond to the Governor in the penalty of $20,000, conditioned that he will faithfully furnish and deliver the said paper in kind, quality and quantity, at the times, places, and upon the terms named in the contract in pursuance of law; and also, that he or they will furnish any additional amount of paper that may be required for the use of the State, upon the same terms and of like quality, whenever required to do so by the Secretary of State.
EDWARD RUMMEL,
Secretary of State.

County Commissioners' Office,
Sept. 27, 1872.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, Oct 1, 1872, at 12 m., for repairing and cleaning the pipes apparatus for heating machinery now in the old Court House, so the same will be in good running order, and for operating the same until July 1, 1873. All bids shall be addressed to Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts, and deposited with George W. Wheeler, County Clerk. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
J. G. KELLY,
Chairman Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Java	Oct. 2	Parthia	Oct. 5
Calabria	Oct. 9	Abyssinia	Oct. 12
Russia	Oct. 16	Batavia	Oct. 19

And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Thursday, Sept. 26, 1 p. m.
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 p. m.
CITY OF ANTWERP ... Thursday, Oct. 3, 6 a. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Saturday, Oct. 5, 7 a. m.
CITY OF LIMERICK ... Thursday, Oct. 10, 12 noon.
CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 p. m.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or to
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
[illegible] South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying both goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, which will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, or DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. [illegible], 78 West Madison-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BETTS' NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendors, purchasers and consumers not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsules, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor in his judgment said that the Capsules are not intended for the purpose of ornaments, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from adulteration and in establishing its genuineness.—MANUFACTORY, 1 WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON; and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

WINTER RESORT.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information, address J. Liddell [illegible], 734 Broadway, N. Y. Lewis F. Cleveland, Proprietor.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Linn & Reed, 44 & 46 Market-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Matthew G. Linn will continue to collect all accounts due said firm, and pay all debts against said firm.
MATTHEW G. LINN.
HERBERT R. REED.
Chicago, Sept. 26, 1872.

WANTED.

Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware.
A young man in New York wants a situation as silver plater and gilder. Understands the business. Address F. SHEPPARD, 290 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 28.

The last two days of the week have witnessed a decided change for the better in the condition of local finances. For some reason the pressure for bank accommodation on the part of the mercantile community has ceased, and although money is tight yet nobody seems to be in distress.

The flow of currency toward the country seems to have about ceased, and in its place the country banks are ordering remittances of New York exchange. Everything thus indicates that the movement of capital from the cities toward the country has been reversed, and that the produce that will now come forward will make a balance in favor of the country, and, at the same time, make money easy in the cities.

New York exchange is in fair supply, but the demand has increased and the price advanced to-day to par for sales between banks.

At the counter bankers still sell at par and buy of their depositors at $1.25 per $1,000 discount.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Sept. 28 were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,893,378.83	$371,677.34
Tuesday	3,440,436.19	471,741.93
Wednesday	3,349,111.43	341,838.91
Thursday	3,436,926.20	341,143.24
Friday	3,111,298.08	329,374.55
Saturday	3,116,769.16	269,446.81
Total	$20,357,977.44	$2,089,023.54
Corresponding week last year	$21,925,490.75	$2,275,331.93

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson, Financial Agents, 34 Washington street:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	185	
Fifth National Bank	180	
Commercial National Bank	140	
Merchants' National Bank	200	
German National Bank	126	
Northwestern National Bank	200	
Corn Exchange National Bank	135	
Cook County National Bank	106	
National Bank of Illinois	110	
Chicago City Railway	170	175
West Division Railway	185	200
North Division Railway		105
Pullman Palace Car	110	115
Babcock Extinguisher		
Elgin Watch Company	105	108
Cook County 7s		98 & int
Chamber of Commerce	101	102
Traders'	108	

THE LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote buying and selling rates in this market this afternoon as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '62	113¼	114
5-20s of '64	113¼	114
5-20s of '65	114	114½
5-20s of '65 January and July	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '67 January and July	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '68 January and July	113¼	113¾
10-40s	107¼	107¾
United States 5s (new issue)	110	111
United States Currency 6s	111¼	112
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int
Chicago City 7s		100 & int
Cook County 7s		100 & int
Illinois County and T'nship 10s	93½–95	
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		108½–109½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Gold opened at 113¾, sold up to 113½ late in the day, closing at 113¾@113⅞. Loans, 1 per cent to ⅛ per cent for use. The rates for borrowing were from 1 64 and 3 per cent to flat. The daily clearings were $47,000,000.

The bank statement shows a net gain in the reserve of $1,482,500 above the 25 per cent required.

The specie shipments to-day were $181,696; for the week, $466,637.01.

The money market was active at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold.

Governments steady at yesterday's prices.

State bonds firm, dull, and without any change in prices.

The stock market throughout the day was generally dull and stupid. In the morning, Pacific Mail advanced to 76½, and Panama to 146; but in the afternoon the former declined to 74, and the latter to 143½. The general market did not follow these fluctuations very closely. Most of the shares declined ⅛ to ⅝ per cent, and closed with some recovery. Union Pacific advanced to 35¾, with more liberal dealings. In stocks other than these, nothing of importance transpired.

Sterling Exchange, 7⅛.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	115¾	Coupons, '67	113¾
Coupons, '62	114	Coupons, '68	113¾
Coupons, '64	114	10-40s	107½
Coupons, '65	114½	Currency 6s	112
Coupons, '65 (new)	113¾	New 5s	111

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Old Virginias	44
Old Tennessees	72	Old N. Carolinas	32
New Tennessees	72	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	[illegible]		

STOCKS.

Canton	[illegible]	St. Paul, pfd	74½
W U Tel	[illegible]	Wabash	69
Quicksilver	48½	Wabash pfd	75
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	83½	Terre Haute	20
American	69½	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	78	Chicago & Alton	111
Pacific Mail	74	C. & A. pfd	113¼
New York Central	96½	O. & M	42
Erie	48	C. C. & C	29
Erie pfd	71	C. B. & Q	124
Harlem	111	Lake Shore	87½
Harlem pfd	110	Indiana Central	25
Michigan Central	115	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	U. Pacific stocks	35¾
Northwestern	72	U. P. bonds	83
N. W. pfd	86	Cen. Pacific bonds	99½
Rock Island	110½	Del Lack & W	97½
New Jersey Central	103	B. H. & Erie	1
St. Paul	54½		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 28.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received 1872.	Received 1871.	Shipped 1872.	Shipped 1871.
Flour, brls	6,310	2,435	4,874	3,798
Wheat, bu	106,660	132,070	45,302	371,353
Corn, bu	266,253	98,270	290,603	88,058
Oats, bu	58,305	98,270	73,692	127,904
Rye, bu	10,659	19,377	4,106	21,000
Barley, bu	73,770	66,942	40,419	30,081
Grass seed, lbs	108,245	110,665	34,382	70,271
Flax seed, lbs	368,442	204,880	23,400	13,000
Broom corn, lbs	44,300	71,100	30,200	59,788
Cured meats, lbs	114,080	10,190	104,037	77,362
Beef, brls			5	155
Pork, brls		18	101	13
Lard, lbs	46,728	9,158	59,670	41,889
Tallow, lbs	20,135	25,610		
Butter, lbs	64,000	78,850	37,650	19,390
Live hogs, No.	10,814	11,450	13,693	5,362
Cattle, No.	1,484	2,074	1,449	1,615
Sheep, No.	966	1,212	591	
Hides, lbs	77,388	122,860	113,399	48,050
Highwines, brls	136	214	140	138
Wool, lbs	55,992	23,176	23,580	26,252
Potatoes, bu	1,641	2,840	69	1,721
Lumber, m ft	2,008	1,962	1,618	2,643
Shingles, m	2,550	3,200	1,814	1,379
Lath, m	684	30	227	92
Salt, brls			1,702	884

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 3,594 bu wheat; 3,024 bu corn; 4,147 bu oats; 135 bu rye; 12,433 bu barley; do during the week: 27,723 bu wheat; 22,800 bu corn; 29,504 bu oats; 3,095 bu rye; 33,595 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 271 cars wheat; 336 cars and 89,000 bu corn; 85 cars and 12,400 bu oats; 19 cars rye; and 149 cars barley. Total (860 cars), 425,000 bu.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Sept. 28, '72.	Sept. 21, '72.	Sept. 30, '71.
Flour, brls	34,261	28,838	28,070
Wheat, bu	607,205	524,969	831,820
Corn, bu	1,369,305	1,264,790	1,171,054
Oats, bu	387,160	319,000	72,316
Rye, bu	51,268	39,230	136,472
Barley, bu	419,909	305,470	372,580
L. Hogs, No.	48,871	63,922	55,234
Cattle, No.	18,189	19,005	14,026
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	23,863	23,753	31,004
Wheat, bu	296,044	510,998	757,[illegible]
Corn, bu	978,219	1,740,806	488,261
Oats, bu	269,818	299,911	564,739
Rye, bu	20,330	21,647	64,520
Barley, bu	309,077	239,660	387,661
L. hogs, No.	37,838	46,351	31,773
Cattle, No.	8,490	6,147	6,749

The numerous "put" holders against Chandler, Pomeroy & Co., were to-day busy filing their claims with the assignee, who cares for the same in the bankruptcy proceeding.

THE MARKETS.

The leading grain markets were characterized by a very fair degree of activity to-day, and on wheat and corn prices were stronger and higher, while on oats, rye, and barley lower figures prevailed. The near approach of the end of the month when a number of contracts fall due, coupled with favorable advices from other markets, caused the better feeling in the two markets where speculation is most frequently indulged in—wheat and corn—while liberal offerings to sell and high freights caused a decline in oats, rye, and barley.

The grocery market was without perceptible change. Steady activity is witnessed in the demand for all staple articles, and for most descriptions of side goods, and the prevalent feeling is one of pronounced firmness. Sugars are more settled, but are none the less firm, as the demand is sufficiently active to prevent any accumulation of stock. The finer grades of coffees have recently advanced at the East, and higher prices will probably prevail here. Low grades are steady. Syrups and spices are active and are tending higher. Teas, candles, soaps, and other goods in the list ruled steady at former quotations. There was only slight change in the condition of the dry goods market. Trade was less active than on the preceding days of the week, but the volume of business was, perhaps, as large as is usual on Saturdays, and prices were sustained with unabated firmness. In the butter and cheese markets a fair amount of trading was done, with little or no variation in prices, the quotations being generally adhered to. Bagging was steady at former prices, Stark selling at 28c; Ludlow at 27c; Lewiston at 30c; and American at 33c. Considerable activity was noticeable at the coal yards, and both anthracite and bituminous coals were firmly held at the quoted prices, or at $9.50@10.00 for Erie and Briar Hill; at $9.50 for Lackawanna, and $10.50@11.00 for Lehigh. The condition of the fish market was essentially unchanged. The stocks, both of lake and saltwater descriptions have become considerably reduced, while of cod, herring, and whitefish, the market is temporarily bare. Dried fruits remain dull and weak. There was no quotable change in hay, hides, and leather. Oils were fairly active and firm. Strictly winter lard oil is scarce, and has advanced to 88c. Other oils were unchanged. Salt is in good demand, and very firm; Ashton dairy is marked up, and all foreign salt is strong. Building materials are active and firm. Lumber is in rather scant supply, and prices are firmly maintained; some dressed descriptions being held higher. Cooperage is dull, but steady. Nails are active and steady. Metals in good request. Broom corn and beans dull. Poultry and eggs are weak; and potatoes firm. The wet weather, to-day, did not materially interfere with street business, the bulk of which (wholesale) is usually transacted before 1 o'clock—the time at which the rain began to fall.

Highwines were dull, but steady and firm at 89c per gallon for iron bound packages, with the sales confined to 150 brls. The features of the market were precisely the same as noted for a few days past.

Lake freights were dull but very firm for to-day and Monday, but easier to arrive and load after Monday. Agents were asking 15c for corn, and 16c for wheat, to Buffalo, by rail, and 17c was paid for wheat, by steam to that port. A large fleet of vessels is coming in, and for Tuesday or Wednesday vessels were offered at 14c for corn and 15c for wheat. A prominent shipper engaged eleven vessels at 14c for corn and 15c for wheat, to load on Tuesday. It is not definitely known, but is generally believed about ten out of the eleven will carry out wheat, as the shipper referred to has been an active buyer, particularly of No. 2 and rejected, all through the week. The charters to-day were three vessels, which will take out 68,000 bu wheat. Rates closed steady at 15c for corn, and 16c for wheat, by rail to Buffalo.

Provisions were dull, but very firm on everything except lard. There are some few unsettled September contracts yet outstanding, and an effort was made to put prices up to $15.00, in order to make the shorts settle, but these latter were not anxious, and the movement was a nominal failure, though as one party here controls very nearly every barrel in the city, it would be an easy matter to put the price up to $20.00, or even higher; but as this would tend to develop shipments to this port, it would operate to their disadvantage, and so they are compelled to keep the price where it will not induce shipments to here, if it does prevent shipments from, this market. The shipments of the week were fair, and mainly on Canadian account. Lard was weak, chiefly because a few parties wanted to sell, while there was no one wanting to buy. Meats were strong but dull, owing to a light supply, our stock consisting of about 1,500,000 pounds, and confined to two descriptions, viz., dry salted shoulders and short ribs. For future there was nothing doing in the way of trading, though operators are canvassing the situation and prospect, with a view to imparting more life to the provision trade. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $14.25@14.50; do seller December, $12.50@12.75; January, $12.75@13.00 for old or new; do seller March, $13.00@13.25. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8¼@8½c; do seller December, 8⅛c; and seller the year, 8@8⅛c; summer lard, 8@8⅛c for choice, and 7⅞@8c for ordinary. Dry salted shoulders, 6¼@6½c; short ribs, 10@10⅛c; sweet pickled hams nominal at 14@15c for small lots; green hams salable at 9c cash; 7½c for November and December, medium average dry salted shoulders, (25 to 30 days in salt) 7½c bid and 8c asked. English meats for delivery in December and January held at 6½c for Cumberlands; 6¾c for short ribs; 6⅞c for long clear; 7½c for short clear; 9c for long cut hams; bacon, clear sides, 11c; do breakfast, 11@12c; and do hams, 14@15c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00 for old and new. City tallow, 8¼@8½c. Sales were reported of 25 brls mess pork at $14.50; 75 tcs winter lard at 9c; 75 tcs summer at 8c, loose; 25 tcs summer sweet-pickled hams at 12c (16 lb av); 75 brls city tallow at 8¼c.

Flour was a shade more active, without alteration to note in prices, though some holders were a little anxious to sell, and would probably have shaded their asking prices had they been requested so to do. Our stock is not large, but the high freights and unfavorable advices from Eastern markets operate against millers. Bran continues weak at $9.50 per ton. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Burke's) at $9.75; 200 brls do (Cleopatra) at $9.37½; 100 brls do (Johannesburg) at $9.25; 200 brls do on $7.50; 100 brls do at $6.75; 50 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $7.25; 200 brls do (Redmond's) at $7.12½; 200 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do (Spotless) at $6.75; 400 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.37½; 200 brls do at private terms; 100 brls low grade do at $5.50; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.90; 100 brls do at $4.50; 100 brls do at $3.50. Total 2,350 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $10.00 on track, and 80 tons do at $9.50 at mill.

Wheat was active and strong at an advance of 1@1¼c per bushel on No. 2, but dull and nominally a shade lower on the other grades. The advance was wholly the result of local influences, the short interest becoming nervous, and rather anxious to cover their outstanding contracts for September delivery, now that some prominent operators are buyers of round lots. Holders, however, had the best of the situation, and forced the shorts to pay them a slight premium for the property. New York advices were favorable, but our stock is growing, the shipments within the last six days falling some 300,000 bu below the receipts for the same period. The engagement by a prominent shipper of several vessels to load on Tuesday next (whether with wheat or corn many would like to know) also affected the trade, some believing that wheat will be wanted almost entirely. Should this be the case, in the neighborhood of 200,000 bu would be required to load the eleven vessels chartered, hence cash wheat, for the time being, would be good property. No. 1 was quiet at $1.24 @1.25½. No. 2 opened at $1.18¾ spot; sold up to $1.19, and closed firm at $1.18⅞ for seller September. Rejected dull at 96c. Seller September closed at $1.18@1.19; do October at $1.17@1.17½; do the year at $1.16@1.17. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25½; 400 bu do at $1.25; 2,800 bu do at $1.24; 15,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19; 25,600 bu do at $1.18¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.18½; 36,200 bu do at $1.18⅝; 36,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.06; 400 bu rejected spring at 95c; 2,800 bu do at 96c. Total, 134,800 bu.

Corn was more active, and averaged fully 1@1½c per bushel higher than yesterday, under a good speculative demand and fair local and shipping inquiry. For several days past the bears have been hammering the market, offering and selling freely, believing that corn was too high when the extent of the new crop and the amount of old yet to come forward was taken into consideration. The near approach of the end of the month, however, necessitates the settlement of contracts expiring with Monday next, and there were a large number of buyers. As a matter of course, holders took in the situation at a glance, and immediately marked up their asking prices, and the shorts were compelled to meet them. Operators are discussing the probable extent of the yield of 1872, some placing it as high as 1,500,000,000 bushels, with others considerably lower. Unquestionably, the yield is immense, the quality unexceptionably good, and in all particulars considerably in excess of any former season. The crop is developed beyond possible injury by frosts; indeed, moderate frosts are more beneficial than otherwise now. No. 2 closed at 35¼@35⅜c cash or seller September; 35¼@35⅜c seller October; 35¾@35⅞c seller the last half of October or seller all November. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2, at 35¼c; 7,700 bu do at 35⅛c; 21,000 bu do at 35c; 10,000 bu do at 34⅞c; 5,000 bu do at 35; 7,200 bu rejected at 30½c; 2,400 bu do at 30½c; 1,800 bu do at 30c; 600 bu by sample at 31½c. Total, 58,100 bu.

Oats were quiet and a shade easier, with liberal offerings, but comparatively few buyers. Shippers were doing nothing, the margin between here and the seaboard being on the wrong side of the ledger, while speculators were anxious to sell for the future. No. 2 closed dull at 23@23⅛c, cash or seller the month; 23⅛@23¼c seller October; 24@24⅛c seller the last half of October, and 24¼c for seller November. Cash sales were reported of 69,800 bu No. 2 at 23⅛c; 22,000 bu do at 23c; 73,000 bu do at 23¼c; 25,800 bu do at 23⅜c; 16,000 bu do at 23⅞c; 11,400 bu do at 23⅛c afloat; 8,800 bu do at 23⅝c, afloat; 400 bu rejected at 23½c; 1,200 bu do at 22c. Total, 170,400 bu.

Rye was dull and nominally weak and a fraction lower, under a small demand and fair offerings. No. 2 closed at 55c, and rejected at 46c. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 55c; 800 bu rejected at 46c. Total, 1,600 bu.

Barley was dull and lower to-day. Buyers were scarce, while offerings for immediate delivery were numerous, and orders to sell for delivery the coming month large. Another element of weakness was the absence of several prominent dealers who have been buying freely the preceding days of the week. Evidently the producing classes are willing sellers at 65@70c per bushel, consequently it is fair to presume that this important class believe that barley is selling about as high as circumstances justify. The decline aggregates fully 1c per bu, and the market closed dull and easy, at 67c for spot No. 2; the same price seller September; and 66½@67c seller October. Sales were reported of 12,800 bu No. 2 at 67c; 1,600 bu at 67½c; 5,000 bu at 67¼c; 4,800 bu at 69c; 4,800 bu No 3 at 54c; 10,800 bu at 54½c; 1,600 bu at 54¼c; 1,600 bu rejected at 38c; 1,300 bu at 39c; 4,800 bu do at 40c; 400 bu, by sample, at 72c; 400 bu do at 48c; 400 bu do at 81c; 400 bu do at 69c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 67c—all on track; 800 bu at 75c; 400 bu at 53c—all delivered. Total, 51,600 bu.

The Dublin *Gazette* contains an Order in Council prohibiting the importation into Ireland of all kinds of cattle from Germany and Great Britain, and of sheep from Germany and England. Sheep from Scotland are also excluded, unless they are accompanied by a declaration that they are Scotch sheep, and have never been out of Scotland.

The London *Times* says: "The statistics of our grain importations for the twelve months ended the 31st ult. (from harvest to harvest) show a striking increase in the quantities of every description of foreign corn taken into consumption, as compared with the preceding year, and also in most instances as compared with the twelve months ended Aug. 31, 1870. As compared with last year the increase in our importations has been—wheat 12 per cent, barley 71 per cent, oats 15 per cent, peas 10 per cent, beans 31 per cent, and Indian corn 39 per cent. In flour, however, owing to the extraordinary diminution in the supply from the United States, there has been a falling off of 35 per cent."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

The quantity of through freight forwarded to the East over the Central Pacific Railroad in August is 5,498,060 lbs, or 2,775 tons, equal to a train of ten car loads for each working day in the month. At least 90 per cent of this freight was shipped from San Francisco as follows: Tea, lbs, 2,222,929; silk, 102,347; wool, Australia, 66,646; wool, California, 1,799,774; leather, 27,125; wine, lbs, 292,225; quicksilver, 19,980; glue, 20,569; salmon, 145,492; merchandise, 330,260. Total, 4,977,480.

The shipments for the month from interior points embraced 100,000 lbs fruit, 25,020 lbs wine, and 21,760 lbs merchandise from San Jose; 3,530 lbs merchandise from Stockton; 238,000 lbs fruit, 20,888 lbs wine, 107,203 lbs wool, 8,893 lbs antimony, and 4,935 lbs merchandise from Sacramento; and 20,000 lbs fruit, 365 lbs wine, and 1,482 lbs merchandise from Marysville. The shipments over the road for the first eight months of the year compare as follows:

Eight months.	1871.	1872.
Tea, lbs	5,669,874	5,791,174
Coffee	364,950	1,136,656
Cassia		26,070
Spices	27,450	
Silk	563,866	478,811
Cotton	125,420	180,261
Wool	12,610,868	14,387,850
Leather	1,085,696	303,815
Hides, furs, and skins	154,907	816,779
Salmon	594,750	1,356,885
Flour		5,017,200
Fruit	717,296	695,057
Wine	1,691,765	1,258,854
Quicksilver	90,048	175,250
Glue	85,053	81,920
Peanuts		44,168
Butter		60,118
Hops	121,488	21,876
Metal and ore	91,834	32,870
Live stock	240,000	27,000
Merchandise	8,975,208	5,373,116
Totals	31,932,163	41,764,798

The noteworthy feature is the large quantity of wool taken, being over one-third of the total. The freight sent from San Francisco during the eight months was 38,138,618 pounds; from the interior, 3,626,170 pounds.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 28.

ALCOHOL—Is in fair demand, and steady at $1.80@1.90 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Rules dull, with a downward tendency, but unchanged quotations. Stocks are rather large. We quote: $40.00@80.00 per ton for common; $70.00@80.00 for fair; $100.00 for choice; and $120.00@130.00 for choice hurl.

BEANS—Continue dull, but with a promise of a better trade before long. We quote common to choice at $1.25@2.50; and navy at $2.50@2.65.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand is good, and prices are steady as quoted yesterday. Bricks are kept up to the point at which dealers in other cities can barely afford to ship. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.60; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $1.75@2.00; lime, in bulk, 60@65c; lime, brls, $1.30@1.50; white sand, per brl, $1.25@1.50; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $11.00@13.00; Woodstock pressed range at $35.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.00	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x16 to 12x18	8.50	12.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	13.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.00	18.00
16x18 to 20x30	12.00	20.00
24x28 to 24x30	13.00	22.00
26x24 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x28 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x48 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x40 to 32x52		30.00
32x24 to 34x50		34.00
34x28 to 34x60		38.00
36x60 to 40x60		40.00

BUTTER—In the butter market not a single new feature was developed. The demand for low grades, as well as for choice, was fairly active, and the quoted prices were freely paid. The stocks are quite moderate for this season of the year, and holders seem confident that present prices will be sustained: Strictly choice dairy, 24@27c; fair to good grades, 16@20c; inferior to common, 9@13c.

BAGGING—Grain bags are still moving on a liberal scale, but aside from this the market is lacking in activity. Prices rule comparatively as follows: Stark, 28c; Greenhampton, 27c; Ludlow, 27c; Lewiston, 30c; American, 33c; Royal River, 35c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 15@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 60@70c.

CHEESE—This staple was again in good request, both the local and interior demand being of a liberal character, and former quotations were firmly adhered to. Stocks are ample and in fine condition, and a satisfactory business is doing at the following prices: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—The demand continues to improve as the season advances, and the market seems to be working firmer, though no decided advance is looked for at present. We repeat our quotations: Lehigh lump, $11.00; Lehigh prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.50@10.00; Briar Hill, $9.50@10.00; Walnut Hill, $9.50@10.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—There is no change to note in prices. The market is quiet, especially on packer's goods, which are pretty well filled in. Flour brls are in fair demand. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.40@1.45; lard tierces, $1.75@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7c@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $25.00@30.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.00 ⅌ m.

FISH—Cod, herring, and whitefish are in short supply and are temporarily firmer. Other fish are in moderate stock and may be quoted steady. A good business was doing at the following range of prices: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, 4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—No improvement was noticeable in the demand for dried fruits, and the feeling of weakness, noticeable for some time past, is still prevalent. While there was more or less "shading" all around, no quotable decline was sustained, and we repeat our list: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 11@12c; raisins, $2.25@2.50; blackberries, new, 11@12c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 19@20c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c; do, quarters, 6½@7c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, 5½@6c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c.

GROCERIES—Continue in active demand and remain firm as previously quoted. With the single exception of sugars, the supply of which continues to fall below the requirements of the trade, the market is liberally stocked, and a good feeling prevails all around. Following are the present current prices:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26@28c; Java No. 2, 24@24c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 22½@23c; prime Rio, 21½@22½c; good do, 21@21½c; common do, 19@20½c; Singapore, 22½@23c; Costa Rica, 22½@23c; Maricaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13½c; granulated, 12¾@13c; A, standard, 12½@12¾c; do No. 2, 12@12½c; B, 12@12¼c; extra C, 12@12¼c; extra C, 2, 12@12¼c; yellow C, 11½@12c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.00@1.05; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Alspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22@25c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7@7½c; Golden West, 5¼@5½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@6½c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Was quoted firm at a shade higher prices. Receipts were again light and barely equalled the demand. Dealers were offering the following prices: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.50; do loose pressed, $16.00@16.50; new prairie, beater pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@19.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain firm, with a good demand and light receipts. Following are the quotations: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry flint, 20@21c; dry kip, 20c; dry calf, 25c; dry salted, 17@18c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, ⅓ off; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Are active and firm at former quotations. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@	7c
Bar iron	5 5-10@	5 5-10 rates
Heavy band	5 4-10@	5 5-10 rates
Light band	5 4-10@	5 6-10 rates
Hoop	5 4-10@	6 10 rates
Oval	5 4-10@	5 5-10 rates
Round and square	5 4-10@	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@	rates
Russian iron, perfect	23	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21½	
Sheet iron	7 @	rates
Norway nail rods	9 @	rates
German plow steel	11 @	12½ rates
Bessemer plow steel	11 @	12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	11 @	12 rates

LEATHER—Was quoted fairly active and firm at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@	40
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	40@	43
Kip, ⅌ lb	85@	95
Kip veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	24@	26
Country upper, No. 1	24@	26
Collar, ⅌ ft	22@	24
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.35
Rough upper, light	35@	37
Rough upper, heavy	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@	34
"B A" sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	95@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	85.00@	88.00
French calf, Lemoine	80.00@	85.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.60@	2.00
French calf, 36 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.80

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Are in fair demand at our altered quotations of yesterday; iron and copper being strong, and tin relatively dull. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 46c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 45c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8@8½c.

NAILS—Continue active and firm on the basis of $6.25 for ordinary descriptions. There is now a greater demand for finishing nails. We quote: 10d to 60d, per keg, $6.25; 8d do, $6.50; 6d do, $6.75; 4d do, $7.00; 3d do, $7.75; do 3d, fine, $9.00; 2d do, $9.50; clinch, $8.50. 12½c discount on large orders to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Prices are unchanged, but the market is rather less active. We quote:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 19 @	20
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	17 @	19
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	31 @	33
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @	23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @	19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @	6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.50 @	7.25
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00 @	6.50

OILS—An advance of 2c in winter lard oil was the only change noted in this market to-day. The demand was reported good, and all standard oils were firm at the quotations. Following are the current rates: Carbon, 25@26c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 88c; do, ice-pressed, 80c; do, current make, 78c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 70c; linseed, raw, 86@88c; do boiled, 91@93c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 73c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain inactive. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$	11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@	11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven. red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—Continue to be slow sale, and weak, the supply being in excess of the demand. Sales were made of old chickens at $3.75@4.00; spring chickens at $2.00@2.25; small do at $2.00@2.25; and ducks at $4.00.

POTATOES—Were in better demand, and an advance in prices was generally insisted on by holders. Sales were made at 50@60c for early rose and russets—the outside for small lots, and $3.00 for Southern sweet.

SALT—Is quiet but firm, Ashton dairy being higher. The recent reduction of duty was followed by an advance in prices, as the English dealers marked up quotations on foreign salt in anticipation of a largely increased demand for this winter. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.20; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $2.12½; do, with bags, $2.87½; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $1.80.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in fair demand, and steady at the following range of prices:

FOUR PANEL DOORS RAISED PANEL BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.60
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.20
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.60
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	8x14	$2.20
1 3-16	8x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.30
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12 light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x3½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x3	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x3	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x8	62c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x3	65c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x3	75c
9x16	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x3	80c

Discount of 15@25 per cent from list.

SEEDS—The market for timothy was dull, and again easier, sales being made at $2.80@3.10 for poor to prime—chiefly at $2.90@3.00. Clover was dull at $5.75@5.80; and mammoth was nominal at $6.00. Flax was easier, at 1.60 for prime.

TEAS—No new features were developed in connection with this market. A good demand existed, and the general feeling seemed firm. We repeat our list: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, $1.05@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@65c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—This market was again firm, the at present sales being fairly sustained:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@55c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

WOOD—Remains firm, we quote: Beach, $11.50; maple, $12.50; hickory, $13.50; slabs, $7.00@8.00.

WOOL—The market remains quiet, with no change in prices; we continue to quote:

Tub, choice, extra	60@64c
Tub, common	57@60
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	51@53
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	48@50
Fleece, X, good condition, light	50@53
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	38@43
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	50@54
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	48@50
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	44@47
Fleece, unwashed, fine	30@33
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	32@35
Super, pulled	50@53
Extra, pulled	44@46

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending Sept. 28.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 28.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,571	5,688	734
Tuesday	4,471	9,312	810
Wednesday	2,206	13,754	1,383
Thursday	2,345	8,191	947
Friday	1,484	10,314	966
Saturday	2,100	5,300	215
Total	16,267	49,759	4,960
Last week	18,287	49,284	7,638
Week before last	13,120	47,676	6,145
Week ending Sept. 7	16,828	59,738	4,079
Total four weeks	63,802	206,427	22,542

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,381	4,653	197
Tuesday	1,070	8,402	194
Wednesday	1,033	6,291	
Thursday	1,206	8,418	
Friday	1,409	13,630	591
Saturday			
Total	6,369	33,388	981
Last week	10,027	42,262	977

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York		$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	75	90
To Albany	75	90
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	55
To Dunkirk	45½	55
To Cleveland	30	36
To Toledo and Detroit	30	36

The following minimum rates are the least that will be taken:

Cattle per car	$80,000
Horses	30,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	16,000
Sheep, double deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, single deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—To-night closes another dull and unprofitable week in this department of the live stock market. Continued large receipts of common cattle, and continued dullness and depression in the East, were the chief causes of the unsatisfactory condition of the market here. So far as first and second class steers were concerned, a fair demand has existed from the opening to the close, and the few of these grades received from day to day found buyers at prices not materially lower than prevailed last week, but the poorer sorts have depreciated in value 25@37½c per 100 lbs, while in some descriptions the decline may be placed at fully 50c. Texas cattle have sold lower than at any previous period during the present season, the ruling rates being $1.90@2.75 for through droves, and $2.87½@4.25 for Northern-wintered. During the first three days of the week trading in this class of stock was almost at a stand still, buyers and sellers being widely apart in their views, but on Thursday packers entered an appearance and purchased, in the aggregate, some 800 or 1,000 head. This greatly relieved the market, and checked the downward course of prices, and at the close the feeling was a trifle firmer, though no part of the reduction sustained early in the week has as yet been recovered. Should the weather prove sufficiently cool, some packing will be done during the ensuing week, but the season cannot be considered as fairly opened, and unless there is a marked "let up" in the supply any improvement in prices cannot reasonably be looked for. With, perhaps, a half dozen exceptions, no sales were effected at over $6.25, while most of the transfers were at prices ranging from $3.00 downward to $4.50. Stock cattle have been quiet at $3.00@4.25 outside an extreme price. A steady, fair demand exists for veal calves, with but little variation in prices, good to choice grades selling at $4.75@6.00, and common to medium at $3.75@4.25.

To-day the market was lifeless, and for common native cattle ruled weak and nominally lower. Neither shippers nor local buyers seemed inclined to operate, and a large number remain in the yards unsold. We give the following as the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.60@6.35
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	2.50@4.00

HOGS—During the past week 49,759 have arrived, against 49,284 last week, and 47,676 week before last. The market has lacked in activity from the opening to the close, and while prices have not suffered any material decline, they have ruled weak, and unsettled, the tendency seeming to be downward. Early in the week a few assorted lots found buyers at $5.15@5.25, but at the close $5.00 may fairly be considered an outside quotation. Good to choice heavy hogs have sold best, light weight being more or less neglected throughout. The average quality of the hogs now coming forward is fully up to the average of former years at this season. The demand is chiefly for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, and New Haven.

To-day the demand was small, and the market was weak and a shade lower. Sales were effected at $4.50@4.65 for common; at $4.70@4.75 for medium, and at $4.80@4.95 for good to strictly choice, at which range the market closed dull and heavy. The following transactions were reported:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	264	$4.85	53	224	$4.70	65	216	$4.65
58	260	4.80	39	215	4.60	55	270	4.60
56	263	4.85	48	264	4.70	57	214	4.70
64	289	4.75	240	216	4.65	58	207	4.70
61	253	4.75	62	207	4.68	51	226	4.60
159	229	4.70	32	359	4.10	42	369	4.90
60	226	4.65	79	228	4.63	48	260	4.85
65	360	4.65						

SHEEP—The sheep trade continues quiet, with but slight variation in prices. Some extra droves arrived, for which extreme prices were realized, a few sales being effected at $5.50@6.25, but, with rare exceptions, nothing sold above $5.25, while the ruling prices were $3.50@3.75 for common; $4.00@4.25 for medium, and $4.50@5.00 for good to choice. All are sold, and the market closed steady.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 28.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	3,606	1,678
Shingles, m	2,550	1,814
Laths, pieces, m	684	227

CARGOES—The demand was fair, and, the supply being light, prices were firm.

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ⅌ m	$4.75
Ludington, ⅌ m	4.50
Pentwater, ⅌ m	2.50@3.75
Muskegon, ⅌ m	3.75@4.00
White Lake, ⅌ m	3.50
Grand River, ⅌ m	3.75@5.00
Saginaw, ⅌ m	

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ⅌ cord	$4.75@5.00
Railroad ties	15
Two Rivers—lumber, ⅌ m	3.75
Ahnepee—wood, ⅌ cord	4.75@5.00
Ahnepee—cedar posts	5@6
Ahnepee—railroad ties	15
Ahnepee—shingles	75
Menominee	3.50
Oconto	7.00@7.25

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	15.00@21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00@17.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@14.50
Common mixed lumber	12.00@13.00
Joist and scantling	12.50@13.00
Shingles	2.50@2.87½
Lath	2.50
Pickets	10.00@11.00

CARGO SALES.

Schr Dan Hays, from Manistee, 146 m joists and scantlings at $12.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Schr Surprise, from Manistee, 146 m joists and scantlings at $12.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Schr Robert Howlett, from Grand Haven, 155 m strips and boards at $13.50, and 18 m lath at $2.35. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade continues active and prices are well maintained on all descriptions. We continue to quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	42.00@45.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	45.00@50.00
Common siding	20.00@23.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	31.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 18 inches and upward	38.00
A stock boards	32.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@32.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@17.00
Fencing	15.00@17.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00@28.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	35.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Pickets, square	16.00@17.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@17.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@30.00
Lath	2.60@2.60
Sawed shingles, No. 1	2.60@2.60
Sawed shingles, A or star	2.50@2.56

The market was strong, but quiet. We quote:

A or star shingles	$3.25@3.37½
No 1 sawed shingles	1.00@2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 28.—We have had an active market this week, with but very little change in prices from the sales of last week. The most marked peculiarity of the market was in the rates paid for farm dairies, which were as high in some instances as those paid for fancy factory. More than 1,200 boxes were delivered and changed hands at 13c, 13¼c, 13½c, and 13¾c.

The offerings from factories amounted to about 15,000 boxes, from 10,000 to 12,000 of which were sold. The top price was 13½c, and sellers worked hard to get 1c more, but buyers were firm, claiming that the best grades would not fetch more than 13½c in New York. We give quotations of sales as follows: Sand Hill, 13½c; Osgood, 13⅝c; Norway Association, 13½c; Newville Association, 13½c; Mohawk Valley, 13½c; Manheim Turnpike, 13½c; Manheim Centre, 13⅝c; Manheim, 13½c; Van Epps, 13c; Danube Cold Spring, 13¾c; Graine's Corners, 13½c; Brockel Bridge, Avery & Ives, 13¾c; J. D. Ives, 13½c; Herkimer County Union, 13½c; Herkimer County Central, 13½c; Herkimer, 13½c; Henderson Association, 13½c; Freeman, 13c; Fay's, 13c; Old Fairfield, 13¼c; North Fairfield, 13¼c; Fairfield Association, 13¼c; Elm Dale, 13½c; Stratford and Salisbury, 13½c. This last figure was paid for small fancy cheeses, and is not to be considered as a ruling market price.

Butter comes forward more freely, and sales were made at 25c, 24c 26c, and 36c, according to quality. The weather continues warm and pleasant. Aftermath is abundant, and has not been injured by frosts; and cows are making a good yield of milk for the season.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 9¼d; Orleans, 9¾d; sales 14,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady; red winter wheat, 12s 4d; flour, 28s 6d; corn, 30s 3d; lard, 40s 6d; cheese, 60s 6d. Tallow, 44s 9d. Turpentine, 44s.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Consols for money, 92¾; account, 92¾. Bonds of '65, 93⅞; do '67, 92½; 10-40s, 87½; new 5s, 89½; Erie, 38½.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 28.—Bonds of '62, 95⅞.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Rentes, 53f 37c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—In the dry goods market the week closes with a fair degree of activity in cotton goods. The market is very firm and active on sheetings, shirtings, Canton flannels, and prints, in all of which some grades are in short supply. Woollen flannels are less active and heavy. Woollens are very dull, and foreign goods are quiet, but dress fabrics are in moderate request for small assortments. The dry goods importations are decreasing in amount.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 28.—CATTLE—Market dull and arrivals heavy. Best, 6¼@6½c; stockers, 3@4c. Prospects dull.

SHEEP—Market slow and arrivals heavy. Best 5¼@5½c; medium, 4½@5c; common, 4@4½c. Prospects dull.

HOGS—Market slow and arrivals fair. Philadelphia, $5.50@5.60; Yorkers, $4.60@4.80. Prospects slow.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—COTTON—Steady, with good export demand; middling upland, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour a shade firmer; receipts, 14,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.25@6.60; common to good extra, $7.20@7.50; good to choice, $7.65@8.40; white wheat, extra, $8.40@9.75; St. Louis, $7.65@10.25. Wheat higher for spring, with a fair export demand; the supply is in only common and inferior, and the receipts for such grades is dull and heavy; receipts, 234,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.45@1.47; No. 2 do, $1.52@1.54; Northwestern spring, $1.54@1.56; choice No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.58; winter, red, Western, $1.64. Rye firm; Western in store, 80c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; receipts, 281,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 64½@65c; sail do, 65½@66c. Oats more active; receipts, 34,000 bu; old Western, 45@47c; new mixed, 40@43c; new white, 43@45c.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 92c.

EGGS—Slightly in buyers' favor; Western, 29@30c.

HOPS—Quiet; 35@50c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet, at 27@29c; Orinoco, 28@27c.

WOOL—Rather more active; Western, 55@58c; unwashed, 45c.

GROCERIES—Coffee moderately active; Rio, 14¼@17¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9@9¾c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Molasses firm. Rice firm, 8½@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 24¼@24½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm, at 64c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $14.10@14.15; prime mess, $13.00@13.50. Beef quiet and a shade easier; mess, $4.00@6.00; extra, $8.00@10.00; hams dull, $28.00@29.00; tierces dull; prime mess, $21.00@21.00; India mess, $17.00@18.00. Cutmeats steady; hams, 11@12c; shoulders, 7c; middles dull; long clear, 8¾c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 8¾@8⅞c; old, 8¼@8½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; red, $1.50@1.55; white, $1.65@1.75. Corn quiet and weak at 40c. Rye firm at 71@72c. Oats steady and unchanged.

LARD OIL—In fair demand and higher at 85@87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand but lower; sales over 1,000 brls at $13.60. Lard quiet; summer, 8c; steam, 8½c; kettle, 8¾c. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib and clear sides, 10½c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 11½@11¾c; clear sides, 11¾@12c; held at outside rates to come out of smoke.

HOGS—Quiet and unchanged at 4½@4¾c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 2 red winter, $1.65. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 30c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 23½c. Barley in good demand; Nebraska spring, 80c@$1.00. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 55½.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $14.50. Bacon opened rather weak; closed firm but quiet; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 11¼c; clear sides, 11¾@12c. Lard firm; refined, 9½c; prime steam, seller December, 8½c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.00@5.00.

CATTLE—Steady at $3@6½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand, and firm. No. 1 white Michigan, $1.61@1.61½; No 3 white Wabash, $1.60; amber Michigan, $1.47½@1.48; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.85; No. 2 do, $1.72; No. 1 red, $1.58@1.59; No. 2, $1.45@1.46. Corn in good demand at full prices; high mixed, 44½@44¾c; low do, 43¾@44c. Oats dull, and a shade lower; No. 1, 34@34½c; No. 2, 29½@29¾c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9@9½c; Oswego, 14½@15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; red Western, $1.85@1.95; amber, $1.70@1.80. Corn firm; mixed Western 65c. Oats quiet; mixed Western, 40@41c; white, 42@43c. Rye steady.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm; mess pork, $15.50; bulk shoulders, 7½c; sides, 10½; clear rib, 11c. Bacon—shoulders, 8½c; sides, 11½c; clear rib, 12c; sugar-cured hams, 21@22c. Lard dull.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 95½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine, $4.50@5.25; extra, $6.00@6.25; Wheat dull and declining; red, $1.75@1.80. Rye, 75@76c. Corn very dull; more sellers than buyers; yellow, high and low mixed, 68@69c; white, 64c. Oats quiet and weak; new white, 42@43½c; old, 50c. Barley firmer; Western, $1.00.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 16@16½c; refined, 23½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 93@94c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter, $1.68; white State, $1.90. Corn dull, 66c. Barley in better demand; Canada, $1.05@1.10.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 red winter, $1.63; No. 2 $1.45. Corn firm; low mixed, 48c. Oats steady; new No. 1, 35c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady; car lots 21@21½c; trade lots 22@23c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.19½. Corn steady; No. 2, 35c. Oats steady; No. 2, 24½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 60c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, 70c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 16c; Oswego, 23½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 105,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 120,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour is active; extra family, $6.50@7.50.

PROVISIONS—A shade easier, but not quotably lower. Mess pork, $13.75. Bacon—Shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 11½c; clear sides, 12½c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 7c, loose. Sugar-cured hams, 18@19c. Lard, 9½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and steady at 89c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; XXX, $7.50@8.75; family, $9.00@10.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $14.87½. Bacon easier at 8½@11½@12½c. Hams, 17½@18½c. Coffee, 14@18½c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 28.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats in limited demand at 42@43c.

HAY—In good demand at $22.00@24.00.

BRAN—Nominally $20.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon easier; shoulders, 8½@9c; clear sides, 12½@13c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 28.—COTTON—Quiet and weak; low middling, 15c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, grain, and cornmeal quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Scarce and in active demand; Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 12½c; clear sides, 13½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 28.—BREADSTUFFS — Wheat steady; extra, $1.80½; No. 1, $1.65; amber, $1.42. Corn steady at 48c. Oats in good demand at 33c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... Sept. 28.

Barge Comet, Muskegon, 245 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.
Schr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 126 pkgs butter, 80 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laurie, Benton Harbor, 51 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Kate E Howard, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Scow Menard, Muskegon, 72 m lumber.
Scow L. Painter, South Haven, 34 cords wood, 20 cords bark.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 570 m lumber, 1 bag seeds and sundries.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 65 m lumber.
Schr Lone Star, Sturgeon Bay, 225 m lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Jason Parker, Manistee, 85 m lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 190 m lumber, 28 m lath.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, 23 cords bark.
Schr Richard Mott, Oconto, 172 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Scow Dan Hayes, Manistee, 145 m lumber.
Scow Lillie Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Scow Home, Frost, 60 m lumber.
Scow Mt. Vernon, White Lake, 40 cords slabs.
Prop Geo Dunbar, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Horizon, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr S. W. Wescott, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 72 m lumber.
Schr Japan, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Bay State, Menominee, 225 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Otis Shaw, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr C. Harrison, Ludington, 110 m lumber.
Schr Octavia, Ludington, 122 m lumber.
Schr Josie, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 18 m lath.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Stella, South Haven, 50 cds bark.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr K. Hewlett, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Schr Dane, Menominee, 225 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Guido, Muskegon, 16 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.

CLEARED ... Sept. 28.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Annie Laurie, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop St Joseph, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Russian, Buffalo, 50,000 bu oats, 22,000 bu corn, 700 brls flour, 221 bales broom corn.
Schr Hattie Wells, Buffalo, 19,700 bu corn.
Schr West Side, Kingston, 18,192 bu wheat.
Schr Pandora, Kingston, 17,744 bu wheat.
Schr Columbian, Buffalo, 23,825 bu corn.
Bark Chicago Board of Trade, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Schr Atmosphere, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.
Bark Geo. Thurston, Kingston, 19,023 bu wheat.
Schr G. Sinmour, Manistee, 10 brls beef.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Rates steady. Charters were: To Buffalo, wheat at 15c; or corn at 14c. Schr J. Bigelow, wheat at 16c. Props J. Fisk, Jr., and Henry T. Craig, wheat at 17c; props Sunrise and Antelope, wheat or corn at 14c or 15c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Saturday, Sept. 28.—UP—Props R. Holland, Eastabrook and barges; schrs E. Kanter, W. Raynor, Donaldson.

DOWN—Schrs Oak Leaf, A. C. Maxwell, Yankee, San Jacinto, Miami.

The following vessels passed this port up to noon to-day:

UP—Props Meteor, J. S. Fay and barge, Scotia; brig Roscius; schrs Winnie Wing, Willis.

DOWN—Schrs Triumph, Montezuma, Lucy J. Clark, Riverside, American Champion, Hemisphere, M. Williams, Ada Medora.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Sept. 28.—DOWN—Bark Clyde; schrs Wm. Grandy, Montpelier, Fayette Brown, Senator, Wm. O Brown, Guiding Star, James Joy, Mohawk, Milwaukee Belle, Warrington, Atwater, Hinckley, Oneida, Whaling, C. H. Hackley, Idaho, Card, George Holt, and Dacota.

UP—Props Hackett and Mayflower; barks Sardinia, Sunnyside, and Unadilla; schrs Camden, Kimball, Julia Willard, Rainbow, H. C. Potter, C. Nilsson, Newsboy, Gold Hunter, Albacore, Thomas Gawn, and Pathfinder.

WIND—East.

Illinois River Items.

LASALLE, Sept. 28.—RIVER—Arrived—Steamer Depue, towing canal boat cataract from Henepin, with corn for Chicago. Departed—Nothing.

CANAL—Passed in—Cataract, from Henepin, with corn for Chicago. Passed out—M L. Adams, light, for LaSalle.

Eight feet and eight inches of water on the miter-sill of Lock 15.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Sept 28.—DOWN—Schrs Mixer, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; Sound, Toledo to Oswego wheat; Antelope, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Mary Taylor, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Vienna, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Monticello, Milwaukee to Kingston, corn; W. T. Greenwood, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Cortes, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; John A. McDonald; barks Montmorency, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; Jennie Graham, Toledo to Kingston, timber; props City of Toledo, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; Prairie State, Cleveland to Ogdensburgh, flour.

UP—Schrs Adirondack, W. J Preston, Lillie Parsons, Forest Queen, Denmark, Kingston to Bay City, light; Miami Belle, Kingston to Toledo, stone; Paragon, Kingston to Toledo, light; Yankee Blade, Kingston to Chicago, pig iron; Volunteer, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Senator Blood, Oswego to Toledo, r. r. iron; T. Simms, Oswego to Toledo, r. r. iron; Lamars, Marysburg; barks Mary Battle, E. Gaskin, Kingston to Chicago, salt.

AT ELEVATOR—Schr E. P. Dorr.

WIND—Southwest; fresh. Up fleet wind bound.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WIND—From the northeast.

GONE TO PIECES—The scow Ida, laden with stone, which recently went ashore at Sturgeon's Point, is reported as gone to pieces.

SOLD—The brig Waucoma has been sold by Messrs. Wolf & Davidson, of Milwaukee, to Samuel L. Watson, of Buffalo, for $16,000.

PROPELLER DUNKIRK SAFE—The Dunkirk, which was reported as lost by the Detroit papers, on Lake Erie, is safe in Buffalo.

A NEW BARGE—At Kingston the new barge Norma is about completed. She has a capacity of 8,000 bu of grain.

NEW CANAL BOAT—A new canal boat of the bull-head pattern built by Messrs. Myers & Kratz, of Rochester, was loaded here a few days since by Messrs. Pettis & Co, with 8,000 bu of wheat for Newark. It is named in honor of Thos. Spratt, Esq., of Brooklyn.

STABBED—At Kingston, the 23d, a sailor named T. Cox stabbed the Captain of the schooner Augusta. It appears that a few days before, a dispute had arisen concerning wages, and that morning, while the Captain was lying asleep, he was aroused by the barking of his dog, and turning was stabbed in the side by Cox, who had just opened the door.

DETENTION AT THE FLATS.—The water on the St. Clair Flats yesterday was very low, and quite a number of deep draft vessels, unable to get over without lightering, are consequently detained. Unless a rise of water sets in within a few hours, a few of them will necessarily have to be released of a portion of their cargoes. Two or three, it was stated, are hard aground at that place. A tug and barge is on the ground rendering assistance.

MARINE DISASTER.—The brig Roscius, which left Cleveland with other vessels in tow of the tug Priscilla on Wednesday, while on the passage up was met by the gale and parted her towline. She came through Point au Pelee passage she struck on the middle ground, and soon after commenced leaking badly. She has arrived here and will go into the Detroit dry dock. She is laden with coal, and is minus her towline. Captain Finn says the voyage is the worst he has experienced this season.

A DECK-HAND DROWNED.—On Wednesday morning, about 7 o'clock, a deck-hand on the propeller Tioga, Captain Pratt, Master, named William Cherry, fell overboard and was drowned in Lake Erie, about 10 miles from Erie. Cherry was throwing overboard a bucket of ashes from one of the gangways, when he overbalanced himself and fell in. A small boat was put out, and Captain Pratt ordered the propeller stopped, and a search was made, but he could not be found. Cherry is supposed to have a brother living in Chicago.

A VESSEL DAMAGED.—The schooner M. J. Wilcox, grain loaded, from Chicago, while at anchor on Thursday night a short distance this side of the St. Clair Flats, was run into by an outward-bound vessel, which was under sail. The Wilcox had her jibboom, bowsprit, and cathead carried away, also her knight-heads opened, and has arrived at the Detroit dry-dock for repairs. The unknown vessel was also damaged in sails and rigging, but to what extent was not ascertained. The Wilcox had her lights up, and the damage is alone attributed to the strange vessel.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

M'Comb Interviewed—A Reply to Oakes Ames Being Prepared—More Damaging Revelations Forthcoming.

From the New York World, Sept. 27.

The readers of the *World* yesterday read with some surprise that "Congressman Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, and Colonel H. S. M'Comb, of Delaware, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel." The antagonistic positions occupied before the American public by the two gentlemen ever since the damaging exposures of Ames', Speaker Blaine's, Senator Wilson's, Vice President Colfax's, Congressman Dawes', and other M. Cs' discreditable relations with the famous Credit Mobilier of Pennsylvania, made through the recent publication of certain testimony of Colonel M'Comb, in a lawsuit instituted by him against the Credit Mobilier, causes it to indeed and truly seem strange that the Colonel and Massachusetts Congressman should thus have arrived in this city at about the same time and take lodgings at the same hotel. Many were yesterday disposed to see in these coincidences much more than appeared on the simple surface, believing that negotiations of some kind must have drawn the quondam friends and present antagonists under the same roof. A reporter of the *World* was in consequence detailed to ascertain what truth there might be in the supposition and learn from whence originated the coincidences. But a few hours, however, sufficed for him to discover that with the supposition lay no truth, and that the arrival of the two gentlemen on the same day at the same hotel was purely accidental. The Massachusetts Congressman and Delaware railroad magnate are both in the habit of stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel whenever in this city, and having been called here from different States upon different errands became yesterday, to their mutual surprise, lodgers in the same hotel. Since their arrival they have held no communications with each other, either direct or indirect, and, though several times finding themselves in the hotel within a few feet of each other, when, according to an eye-witness of the scene, Congressman Ames "looked black" at Colonel M'Comb, and the latter, as if conscious of his strength and superiority over his rival, seemed not in the least disconcerted by the scowl. Not a word passed between them.

The writer yesterday evening called upon Colonel M'Comb, at his rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and was most politely received. The objects of the visit made known, Colonel M'Comb reluctantly consented to speak of the exposures of Ames and the Radical Congressmen, contained in his published testimony. With the publication he has had no connection. It was made without his consent, knowledge, or connivance. What has been published is substantially correct, and so needs no rectification or amendment. At present he holds no communications whatever with Congressman Ames or any one else affected by the disclosures, or their friends, relative to the suit he is carrying on against the Credit Mobilier, the statements he has made and sworn to, or the compromising letters and documents he has in his possession. And upon this Colonel McComb went over the history of his difficulties with the Credit Mobilier. Oakes Ames, and others, in terms so fully indorsing what has already appeared in the columns of the *World* that what he said need not be reproduced. The history briefly given, he then expressed his warm regrets at the publicity the whole affair had so far received. From the start he labored to keep the matters involved as quiet from public attention as possible. Before commencing proceedings in the Court his leading lawyer, Jeremiah Black, had come on to New York City from Pennsylvania four times to consult with his opponents relative to an amicable settlement, but though brought in communication with their lawyers, Judge Allen and Samuel J. Tilden, he had failed to even obtain the wished-for consultation. After this a resort to the courts became indispensable for the vindication of his rights and securing of the $400,000 due him.

The suit opened, Colonel M'Comb's efforts for a quiet, private settlement did not cease, but twice more he labored that way: first, by promising to the Credit Mobilier men to stop the suit and leave the case to private arbitration, Judge Nelson to be the referee; and second, by promising to Oakes Ames to return to him his letters and all compromise documents, provided he (Ames) would personally guarantee him (M'Comb) the payment of $400,000 at issue whenever the Courts should decide his claims well founded. The Credit Mobilier men and Ames, with astonishing infatuation, each in turn refused the propositions made them, and thus the suit was continued. And even then the published sensational, startling letters and documents were not brought in as evidence until after the counsel in Philadelphia of the Credit Mobilier, Mr. McMurtrie, had asked for them, and refused to rest satisfied with copies of them furnished him last January, declaring that no originals of the so called copies existed. Therefore, no longer able to withhold their presentation, Colonel M'Comb last May produced the originals of the published letters of Ames in open court to the consternation of Ames, Colfax, Wilson, Blaine, and other lights of the Radical party. These originals Colonel M'Comb has had photographed, so that he can now feel assured of their presentation and acceptance in Court whenever they are required. He also holds to-day other damaging letters and documents of Ames and others, which will also very probably come to light ere his suit is decided, and will not fall of producing another national sensation, exposing yet more Congressional corruption.

Colonel M'Comb feels justly indignant at the abortive attempts of the Massachusetts Congressman, found in the latter's recent letter or card to the public, to connect him with the late Colonel Jim Fisk's famous warfare against the Union Pacific Railroad, and so is no longer as anxious as he was some months ago to keep all matters connected with the suit as quiet as possible. He has prepared a long and exhaustive reply to Oakes Ames' last letter or card, but this reply will hardly appear in print for some time, being now in the hands of Judge Black for revision. When it does appear, it will, no doubt, run the present consternation of Ames, Colfax, Wilson, Blaine, and others to far greater lengths.

BITTERS.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS,"
Since an experience of more than 45 years has proven them to be BY FAR the BEST and most EFFICACIOUS Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
P. O. Box 1029. 66 Liberty-st., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY.
Entitled "Washing Day."
This is the first of a series of fine Oil Chromos, one of which will be presented to each purchaser of a pound of Tea.
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,
116 West Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CHICAGO,
General Banking and Savings Bank,
Centrally located at
107 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.,
Rice & Jackson's Block. Business conducted on equitable principles. Exchange on all parts bought and sold. Accounts of Western Banks and Bankers solicited. Directors: Geo. C. Smith (Pres't), O. F. Fuller, W. H. Park (Cashier), Lester Bradner, Jr., and O. Mather Smith.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 a m	*2:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:30 p m	*9:40 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p m	*9:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	‡10:00 p m	‡6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 a m	*7:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*1:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:15 p m	*8:45 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:20 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	§7:15 p m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	*9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. §Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	†9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*8:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:00 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 100 Market-st., Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time Table.

Leave Chicago	‡ 9:40 a m	§8:05 p m
Arrive at Indianapolis	‡ 6:00 p m	§3:25 a m
Arrive at Cincinnati	‡10:50 p m	§8:35 a m

‡Mail and Express except Sunday
§Lightning Express except Saturday.
Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a.m. and 8:25 p.m.
Running time only 12 hours.
The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a m	*3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	†10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:45 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:30 a m
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

* Sunday excepted. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*8:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	§6:30 a m
South Chicago Acc'mm'dat'n	*12:20 p m	*2:00 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	5:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	9:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	*5:15 p m	*6:00 a m
Fast Line	‡9:00 p m	*8:10 p m
Mail	*5:00 a m	*6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*9:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily.
* Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accomod'at'n (daily)	3:35 p m	*8:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

*Saturday excepted. †Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‡Arrive Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agents.
E. R. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries, and receive all cards for this Directory, 124 South Clark-st.

Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, 18 and 24 Central Block.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 79 Dearborn-st.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.
F. M. ALMINI & CO., 366 State-st.

Banks.
MERCH., FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 73 S Clark-st.
SECOND NATIONAL, 63 West Washington-st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WINKLER, 21 West Randolph-st.

Billiard Tables and Billiard Tables.
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, [illegible] State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, &c.
Job Printers.
BLISS & SHOW, 66 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 & 16 W. Randolph.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.
STROBE & FOWLER, 73 Washington-st.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 22 South Canal-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 4 and 5 East Randolph-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 202 Wabash-av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State-st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 29 and 31 Lake-st.
C. M. FARGO & CO., 204 & 206 Madison, cor. Market.
FIELD, GOLDMAN, 25 Randolph, 27 Wabash-av.
J. M. HENDERSON & CO., 218 and 220 Wabash-av.
MCAULEY, YORK & CO., 111 and 113 Wabash-av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 S. Market-st.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 71 Wabash-av.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 223 Wab.-av.
WISWELL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 56 & 58 Wab av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
E. B. TAYLOR, 38 Market, Room 10, Central Block.

Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 68 West Lake-st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 237 Wabash-av.

Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 11 Market-st.

Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. R. PAGE & CO., 8 S. Green-st.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
ADAMS, FRENCH & CO., 227 Wabash-av.
JOHNSON & LEWIS, 144 and 146 Michigan-av.
E. R. PARKHURST, 33 and 35 Wabash-av.

Cutlery.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Dentists.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 250 Park av.
E. NOYES, 179 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 Lake.

Druggists' Sundries.
BLISS & TORREY, 21 Market-st.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 N. Madison-st.

Fast Freight.
G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington.

Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.

Furniture.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 254 and 256 Wabash-av.

Furniture Manufacturers.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 292 to 296 Wabash av.

Grocers (Wholesale).
BLISS, MOORE & CO., 37 and 39 Wabash av.
G. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 138 Michigan av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
F. J. ABBEY & CO., 51 West Washington-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 62 West Madison-st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
SEBERGER & BREAKEY, 38 and 40 Lake-st.

Hardware (Wholesale).
E. HAMILTON HUNT (Builders'), 43 Lake-st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 36 Lake-st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake st.
BRINTNAL, TERRY & BELDEN, 37 West Lake-st.

Insurance (Fire).
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 155 LaSalle st.

Insurance (Life).
LIFE ASSOC'N OF AMERICA, 138 & 140 LaSalle st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, 76 Market-st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 54 South Canal-st.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., cor Randolph.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
WM. B. CLAPP & CO., 62 West Washington.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 202 West Madison-st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 273 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, 102 and 155 W. Madison-st.
F. H. MAYO & CO., 401 Wabash-av.
J. E. MAYO & CO., 263 State and 31 West Madison-st.
BODDIN & HAMILTON, 148 State, & 264 W. Madison.
STARK & ALLEN, 137 and 139 State-st.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 West Twelfth-st.

Lawyers.
DENT & BLACK, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Leather, Tanners' Oils and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 84 South Canal-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 237 and 239 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS. & CO., 257 and 259 Wabash-av.
KEITH BROS., 290 and 292 Madison-st.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

Newspapers.
WESTERN RURAL, (H. N. F. Lewis), 407 W. Madison.

Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline, (Wholesale).
KENLY & JENKINS, 154 South Water-st.

Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 N. Desplaines and 225 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 244 Wabash & 71 W. Wash.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 67 West Washington-st.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 68 West Lake-st.
F. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 20 and 22 W. Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 & 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 78 West Lake-st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 26 & 28 W. Washington.

Pawnbroker.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 77 West Madison-st.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER & CO., 290 to 298 Wabash-av.
REEDS TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 81 Sixteenth-st.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash and Thirteenth-st.

Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 177 Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 282 East Randolph-st.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
R. W. AUSTIN & CO., 26 North Clinton-st.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 189 Lake-st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CREERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av. cor. Adams.

Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Real Estate.
SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle st.
OTTO VON FRITSCH, Notary Public, Real Estate and Loans, 160 LaSalle-st.

Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 666 State-st.
S. H. HARRIS, manufacturing, 14 South Canal-st.
HERRING & CO., 48 State st., and 14th & Indiana-av.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake st.

Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
E. W. SPALDING & BRO., 22 and 24 Clinton-st.

Sewing Machines.
GROVER & BAKER, 150 State-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, 233 W. Mad. & 368 Wabash.
MANHATTAN S. M. CO., 282 Wabash-av.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., 182 East Madison-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 11 Market-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 224 S. Water st. Lake Shot (Drop and Buck) Manufacturers.
CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 16 State-st (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANUFG., 39 and 41 So. Canal-st.
M. TERHUNE, 45 State-st.

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AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 142 East Lake st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Y., [illegible] Lake-st.

Toys and Jewelers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.

Teas.
J. W. BAILEY, 10 LaSalle-st.

Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st. and 226 Wabash-av.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 152 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 113 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 13 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

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MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to No. 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Send his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen, sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 2 p. m. to 5.

["Times, Oct 14, 1869.]
Dr Bigelow, Confidential Physician, formerly of St. Louis, has, for the last two years, been permanently located in our city, at 464 State-st, and it is not too much for us to say that he is one of the most successful practitioners of our city for curing the diseases he advertises to treat. We know the doctor to be a gentleman, and entirely worthy of the public confidence, having treated those who need his services successfully, skillfully and confidentially. Note his card in our paper, and save your health by going in time.

COBURN
Medical Institute,
No. 186 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street. Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, having separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation is known wide as being the most skillful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of chronic disease and nervous debility. Send for book on woman and her diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three cent stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 1 to 4 p. m.
All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 186 West Madison st., corner Halsted st., Chicago, Illinois.

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Monday Morning, September 30, 1872.

LIBERAL NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

For President:
HORACE GREELEY, of New York.
For Vice President:
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

ELECTORAL.

For Electors of President and Vice President:
At Large—WILLIAM BROSS, of Chicago; JOHN D. CATON, of Ottawa.

First District....THOMAS HOYNE;
Second....CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN;
Third....ARNO VOSS;
Fourth....ISAAC W. SWAN;
Fifth....ROBERT C. BURCHELL;
Sixth....ERIC JOHNSON;
Seventh....CASPAR BUTZ;
Eighth....STEPHEN R. MOORE;
Ninth....MARTIN SHALLENBARGER;
Tenth....GEORGE EDMUNDS, Jr.;
Eleventh....WILLIAM STEINWEDELL;
Twelfth....DAVID L. PHILLIPS;
Thirteenth....SAMUEL C. PARKS;
Fourteenth....JOHN CUNNINGHAM;
Fifteenth....JOHN N. GWIN;
Sixteenth....DANIEL K. GREEN;
Seventeenth....JOHN HINCHCLIFFE;
Eighteenth....BENJAMIN W. SHARP;
Nineteenth....FRANKLIN PIERCE.

STATE.

For Governor: GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of St. Clair.
For Lieutenant Governor: JOHN CHARLES BLACK, of Champaign.
For Secretary of State: EDWARD RUMMEL, of Peoria.
For Auditor of Public Accounts: DANIEL O'HARA, of Cook.
For State Treasurer: CHARLES H. LANPHIER, of Sangamon.
For Attorney General: JOHN V. EUSTACE, of Lee.
For Clerks of the Supreme Court:
Southern Div.—R. A. D. WILBANKS, of Jefferson.
Central Div.—DAVID A. BROWN, of Sangamon.
Northern Div.—ELI SMITH, of Cook.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Representatives in Congress:

Dist.
1. LUCIUS B. OTIS, of Chicago.
2. CARTER H. HARRISON, of Chicago.
3. JOHN V. LE MOYNE, of Chicago.
4. SEYMOUR G. BRONSON, of Rockford.
5. JAMES DINSMOOR, of Sterling.
6. CALVIN TRUESDALE, of Rock Island.
7. GAVION D. A. PARKS, of Joliet.
8. GEORGE O. BARNES, of Leon.
9. NICHOLAS E. WORTHINGTON, of Peoria.
10. WILLIAM H. NEECE, of Macomb.
11. ROBERT M. KNAPP, of Jerseyville.
12. JAMES C. ROBINSON, of Springfield.
13. CLIFTON H. MOORE, of Clinton.
14. WILLIAM E. NELSON, of Decatur.
15. JOHN R. EDEN, of Sullivan.
16. SILAS L. BRYAN, of Salem.
17. WILLIAM R. MORRISON, of Waterloo.
18. GEORGE W. WALL, of Du Quoin.
19. SAMUEL S. MARSHALL, of McLeansboro.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

ILLINOIS.

Senator Schurz.

Senator Schurz will speak as follows:
Monee, Oct. 8.

Judge Otis.

Judge L. B. Otis, candidate for Congress in the First District, will speak in Du Page County, at the following places on the dates stated. James H. Myers, of Du Page County, will address the meetings at the same time:

Wayne Station, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 2 p. m.
Turner Junction, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 7 p. m.
Winfield, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 2 p. m.
Warrenville, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 7 p. m.
Bloomingdale, Thursday, Oct. 3, 2 p. m.
Danby, Thursday, Oct. 3, 7 p. m.
Wheaton, Saturday, Oct. 5, 2 p. m.

At Wheaton, Saturday, Oct. 5, at 2 p. m., the meeting will be addressed by the Hon. L. B. Otis, General I. N. Stiles, and by Emil Deitsch, the latter of whom will speak in German.

General Black.

General John C. Black will address the people at the following times and places:

Bushnell, McDonough Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Arcola, Douglas Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Ashley, Washington Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Maroa, Macon Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Decatur, Macon Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Danville, Vermillion Co., Saturday, Oct. 12.
El Paso, Woodford Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Fairbury, Livingstone Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Wilmington, Will Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Tuscola, Douglas Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Marion, Williamson Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Louisville, Clay Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Effingham, Effingham Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Waukegan, Lake Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Woodstock, McHenry Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Freeport, Stephenson Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.

The above are all day meetings, except Decatur, Oct. 11.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:

Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 2.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:

Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 3.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 5.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton will speak as follows:

Monmouth, Warren County, Monday, Sept. 30.
Prairie City, McDonough Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Macomb, McDonough Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Knoxville, Knox County, Friday, Oct. 4.
Galesburg, Knox County, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Hon. Casper Butz.

The Hon. Casper Butz will speak as follows:
Joliet, Will County, Monday, Sept. 30.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay will address the people at the following times and places:

Lacon, Marshall Co., Monday, Sept. 30.
Aurora, Kane Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Hon. John M. Crebs.

The Hon. John M. Crebs will address the people at the following times and places:

Mound City, Pulaski Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Metropolis, Massac Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Vienna, Johnson Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Golconda, Pope Co., Friday, Oct. 4.
Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., [illegible], Oct. 7.
Eldorado, Saline Co., Tuesday, [illegible].
[illegible] Shoals, White Co., [illegible].
West Salem, Edwards Co., [illegible] 10.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Grayville, White Co., Friday, Oct. 11.

The above are all day meetings, except the last, which will be held in the evening.

The Hon. W. J. Allen.

The Hon. W. J. Allen will address the people at the following times and places:

Tamaroa, Perry County, Saturday, Oct. 5.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Monday, Oct. 7.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Carmi, White County, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Fairfield, Wayne County, Thursday, Oct. 10.
Centralia, Marion County, Saturday, Oct. 12.
Equality, Gallatin County, Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Golconda, Pope County, Thursday, Oct. 17.
Metropolis, Massac County, Saturday, Oct. 19.
Cairo, Alexander County, Thursday, Oct. 23.

C. H. Moore and A. E. Stevenson.

The Hon. C. H. Moore, in company with A. E. Stevenson, Esq., will address the people at the following times and places:

Mt. Pulaski, Logan Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Elkhart, Logan Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Atlanta, Logan Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
McLean, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Hayworth, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Minier, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 14.
Delavan, Tazewell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Mason City, Mason Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Havana, Mason Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Bath, Mason Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Chenoa, McLean Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Lexington, McLean Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Leroy, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Saybrook, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 28.

The above are all night meetings.

The Hon. G. D. A. Parks.

The Hon. G. D. A. Parks will address the people at the following times and places:

Streator, LaSalle Co., Friday, Oct. 4.
Tonica, LaSalle Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Hon. James Dinsmoor.

The Hon. James Dinsmoor will address the people at the following times and places:

Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Fulton, Whiteside Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.

The Hon. W. W. O'Brien.

The Hon. W. W. O'Brien will address the people at the following times and places:

Lacon, Marshall Co., Monday, Sept. 30.
Keithsburg, Mercer Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Springfield, Sangamon Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.
Minonk, Woodford Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Clinton, DeWitt Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Freeport, Stephenson Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Galena, Jo Daviess Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.

Judge Eustace.

Judge John V. Eustace, candidate for Attorney General, will address the people at the following times and places:

Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Oct. 3, night.
Aledo, Mercer Co., Oct. 4, day.
Monmouth, Warren Co., Oct. 5, night.
Carthage, Hancock Co., Oct. 7, night.
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Oct. 8.
Lewistown, Fulton Co., Oct. 9, night.
Rushville, Schuyler Co., Oct. 10, night.
Mount Sterling, Brown Co., Oct. 11, day.
Quincy, Adams Co., Oct. 12, night.
Pittsfield, Pike Co., Oct. 17, day.
Winchester, Scott Co., Oct. 18, day.
Carrollton, Green Co., Oct. 19, day.
Jerseyville, Jersey Co., Oct. 21, day.
Alton, Madison Co., Oct. 22, night.
Belleville, St. Clair Co., Oct. 23, day.
Sparta, Randolph Co., Oct. 24, night.
Chester, Randolph Co., Oct. 25, day.
Tamaroa, Perry Co., Oct. 26, night.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Oct. 28, night.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Oct. 29, night.
Centralia, Marion Co., Oct. 30, night.
Mattoon, Coles Co., Oct. 31, day.
Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.

Joint Discussions.

The Hon. R. M. Knapp and Colonel A. C. Mathews, candidates for Congress in the Eleventh District, will address the people in joint discussion at—

Mt. Sterling, Brown Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Carrollton, Greene Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.

INDIANA.

Senator Trumbull.

Senator Trumbull will speak as follows:
Valparaiso, Oct. 1.

General Black.

General J. C. Black will speak as follows in Indiana:

Brownstown, Jackson Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1 p. m.
Vienna, Scott Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1 p. m.
Charlestown, Clarke Co., Thursday, Oct. 3, 1 p. m.
Lebanon, Boone Co., Friday, Oct. 4, 1 p. m.
Huntington, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1 p. m.

V. B. Denslow.

V. B. Denslow, of Chicago, will speak in Indiana as follows:

Rolling Prairie, Oct. 1.
Laporte, Oct. 2, evening.
Lagrange, Oct. 3.
Columbia City, Oct. 3.
Fremont, Oct. 4, evening.
Angola, Oct. 5, afternoon.

OHIO.

General Farnsworth.

General Farnsworth will speak at the following places in Ohio:

Lebanon, Sept. 30.
Wilmington, Oct. 1.

GRANT OR GREELEY.

The melancholy wrecks of human governments, the decline and final fall of which we read upon the pages of history, show no more frequent cause of decaying power and final overthrow than extravagance, dishonesty, and incapacity of rulers. The patriotism and virtue of the Roman people declined when her Senators became public thieves and robbers, and it has been so in every nation from that day until this. The Bourbon rule in Spain died of absolute financial corruption in our own day. The same may be said of the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily. Whenever those in power seek their own pecuniary advancement or personal glory, and make the public interest subserve these personal ends, wreck and ruin must surely follow unless they are displaced.

The time has come when every interest of patriotism demands of the American people a calm, judicious, and thoughtful consideration of personal duty and responsibility in regard to this very matter. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, or, in other words, every interest that makes life desirable and contributes to the well-being and prosperity of the whole Nation, unites in a demand upon those who choose our rulers to come squarely up abreast the political situation, and to lay aside partisan zeal and personal prejudice, and survey the political horizon with an eye single to the discovery of the plain path of duty.

That there are premonitions in the very atmosphere indicative of danger, all will admit who are not wilfully indifferent. As a Nation, we endure the oppressive weight of a heavy debt, and, because the Nation regards it as dishonor to have it protested, it is made the pretext of a cruel and unjust system of taxation, that robs the poor, and fosters those gigantic monopolies that are fast producing an actual or practical inequality, social and political, between the rich and the poor. Our commerce on the seas has fallen into decay. The productive energy of the country cannot keep pace with the aggressive demand of taxation in its varied forms, and hence the great mass of the people are becoming poorer year after year. The farmer, with his tens of thousands invested, at the end of the year must part with his personals to come out even, while his laboring tenant has nothing left, though a plentiful harvest crowns the year. The merchant and the artisan experience like distress, with no promise, in the future, of relief.

The conclusion must force itself upon the minds of the thinking masses that there is something radically wrong in the administration of the Government, and that our rulers do not seek the well-being and prosperity of the people. And, by an examination, what do we behold to convince us that the difficulty lies right there?

In legislation, for a number of years, there has been a reckless disregard for law and justice. The men in high office and positions of influence are bad and corrupt men. They have become rich by spoiling upon the Nation. The head of the Administration, to-day, is recognized by the Nation as careless and bold, and indifferent to the just criticisms passed upon him. He is seen, month after month, rollicking at places of fashionable dissipation, while the public business is neglected. He rides in an uncovered carriage that speaks, in every hub, spoke, and piece of wood and iron in it, that its owner got it from others. He sleeps at night in his cottage by the sea,—a building which whether it be a gift or purchase, was the price of the Collectorship at New York. Around him circulates a coterie of politicians, bankrupts in principle, avaricious and grasping, who look upon the Nation as fair prey for their greed, and, with the consent of their chief, now are engaged in disreputable measures to prolong their power. They scent in the air danger in the movement of the people, and they gird themselves with desperation for the contest.

Is it a wonder, then, that the people, galled with the weight of oppression, and beholding the cause, move earnestly for its overthrow? Is it a wonder that hundreds are daily forsaking political allegiance to an Administration that is swiftly leading the country to ruin? Is it wonderful that the people hear gladly the bold and manly men who are sacrificing their political prejudices, and endeavoring to arouse public sentiment to a proper sense of the political ruin that awaits the Nation unless a change speedily ensues in the Administration of the country? The wonder is that any upright, honest, self-respecting American citizen can hesitate a single moment on the question of the day: Greeley or Grant, which? On the one side of the contest now waging, the more honest and conscientious of the Republican party, with the hosts of the Democracy, are battling. On the other, as prime leaders, we find such men as Morton, Cameron, Butler, Logan. Can free, honest, and intelligent American citizens hesitate a moment where to choose? Can an honest Republican turn his back upon Trumbull, Schurz, Sumner, Julian, and Greeley, and be found in fellowship with Grant, Morton, Cameron, and Company? Can he wish a continuation of Nepotism, in preference to Civil Service Reform under Honest Horace Greeley?

MORE DISGRACEFUL DISCLOSURES.

The record of official corruption is growing enormous. We have had the official conduct of the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Navy so thoroughly exposed, that the infamy of the Chorpenning and the Secor frauds will hang around them forever. When Washington discovered that a member of his Cabinet accepted money for an official act, he intimated to the Secretary that he was aware of it, and in an hour there was a vacancy in the Cabinet. Times have changed since then. In a personal government,—that is, where men, from the President down, hold office for no other motive than to enrich themselves by the "chances" which their official position gives them,—all respect for public opinion is ignored. When Congressional Committees report that official robbery is justified by law and morals, the standard of honesty in Congressional circles must be low. We have had Oakes Ames' exposure of his colleagues in Congress. He gives the names of twelve men, who are conspicuous in public life, to whom he says he gave money, or its equivalent, for corrupt purposes. Here is his case:

> I have assigned, as far as I have given to—Four from Massachusetts; one from New Hampshire; one, Delaware; one, Tennessee; one half, Ohio; two, Pennsylvania; one, Indiana; one Maine, and I have them to place.—*Ames' Letter Jan 25, 1868.*

> List of names to whom Ames distributed, furnished by Ames to M'Comb, between Jan 25 and Jan 30, 1868:

Blaine, of Maine	3,000
Patterson, of New Hampshire	3,000
Wilson, of Massachusetts	2,000
Colfax, Speaker	2,000
Scofield and Kelley, of Pennsylvania, each	2,000
Eliot, of Massachusetts	3,000
Dawes, of Massachusetts	3,000
Fowler, of Tennessee	2,000
Boutwell, of Massachusetts	2,000
Bingham and Garfield, of Ohio, each	2,000

> I took this list from Ames himself, he reading from the registry book of the Credit Mobilier, to account to me for the stock, and I made the memorandum that moment on the back of one of Ames' own letters to me.—*Statement of H. S. M'Comb.*

> I have placed some with New York, or have agreed to. You must remember that it was nearly all placed, *as you saw on the list in New York*, and there was but 6 or 8 M for me to place. I could not give all they wanted, or they might want, out of that.—*Oakes Ames' Letter, Jan. 30, 1868.*

Here is the evidence of alleged corruption, and though this evidence has been published for a month, and its existence has been known to many persons for a year, not one of the persons implicated has yet had the courage to call upon Oakes Ames to prove or disprove his statements.

Now we have a second instalment. Another revelation has come to light. This time it is in reference to the Kansas Pacific Railway. That road was originally a local Company. When it was purchased, the purchaser demanded a list of its outstanding liabilities. He was furnished, by General J. C. Stone, with a list of stock contracts made for the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railway Company by J. C. Stone and Thomas Ewing, Jr., "Agents of the Company to secure the ratification of the Delaware and Pottawatomie treaties, and the passage of the Pacific Railway bill." Among the names on this confidential list are those of Speaker Blaine, Senator Pomeroy, Secretary Usher, J. M. Shackleford, of Kentucky, Wilson, of the New York *Times*, R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, and others, making a list of 50 persons. The share falling to Speaker Blaine—32,500 shares, subject to assessment, valued at $1,625,000, for distribution to others; 5,900 shares, valued at $295,000, and 2,000 shares. The last two lots were not subject to assessment, and were for Blaine himself. Blaine, from these figures and statements, was evidently the chief manager of the corruption fund.

In this case, the accusers are not the newspapers, nor is this an election sensation. The evidence was prepared by General J. C. Stone and Thomas Ewing, Jr., years ago.

Once begun, let us have a thorough overhauling of the corrupt legislation of the last ten years. If the country has been swindled and robbed by men in Congress, let the facts be made public. This is a matter far above partisan politics, and in the investigation all honest men of all parties should unite.

MR. GREELEY'S SPEECHES.

Mr. Greeley has returned from his recent tour, and is now at home. He has travelled thousands of miles, East and West, has made himself acquainted with the people, ascertained their wants and feelings, and they have become acquainted with him by personal contact even more thoroughly than by his writings in his paper. During this tour he has made scores upon scores of speeches, without saying a foolish thing or repeating what he has said before. He has talked upon almost every possible subject,—agriculture, commerce, finance, religion, art, politics, manufactures,—has advanced ideas upon each of these topics which have set the people to thinking, and has adapted each speech to the special needs of the people where he has spoken. When it is considered that, for over thirty years, he has been speaking every morning upon all sorts of topics to thousands of readers, making fewer mistakes than ordinary men make in a single speech, and that he has now made an extended tour through the country, speaking at all the prominent places directly to the people, and every day delivering a new, fresh, and bright address, which, apart from its valuable ideas, is a model of literary effort, his gigantic intellectual resources must be acknowledged beyond all question. Even his worst political enemies and personal haters can find nothing in these speeches to which they can make objection, and the only manner in which a few unprincipled partisans have attempted to counteract their influence is by mutilating them and perverting their meaning, as was done with his Pittsburgh speech. These speeches will live long after the excitement of the Presidential campaign has died away, and will take their place in our National literature as models of force, brevity, conciseness, and elegant English. As such, we invite a comparison between them and General Grant's speeches, which we reprint elsewhere.

A correspondent, writing from Kansas, informs us that the Grant men in that State declare "that they are authorized by Messrs. Wilson and Garfield to deny, in their behalf, in the broadest, most comprehensive sense, the scandalous charge that they, or either of them, have ever received from Oakes Ames any shares or stock in the *Mobile Railroad* Company;" and that this denial is accepted by the Grantites as perfectly satisfactory! The same men, doubtless, will also accept as conclusive the statement that Oakes Ames was never Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, he being only a member thereof.

COLFAX AND AMES.

The New York *Tribune* publishes Mr. Colfax's speech on the Credit Mobilier, and says:

> Vice President Colfax, in a straightforward denial of any connection with the Credit Mobilier frauds, seems to imagine that he has a quarrel with the *Tribune*. The Vice President seeks his quarrel in the wrong quarter. It is Mr. Oakes Ames, whose letters, submitted in his own handwriting, in a legal examination, duly authenticated and admitted, accounted for large amounts of Credit Mobilier stock, by saying he had placed it "here in Washington, where it would do most good." It is Colonel M'Comb, of the same Company, who notes on the back of this letter a list of the men who got the stock, and swore that he wrote down this list as Ames gave it to him, in explaining his management of his trust. It is in this list thus sworn to by M'Comb, as furnished by Ames, that the name of the Vice President appears. We submit to the amiable gentleman that, if he wants to deal in censure, the men who said these things about him, and swore to them in a court of justice, are the people to grapple with. Shall we not now have the powerful aid of the Vice President in demanding that Mr. Oakes Ames shall take the stand and tell us whether the list which M'Comb swears to having received from him is true or false?

Mr. Colfax, in his speech, thought it a grievous crime that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE should have published a letter in which it was stated that, as Speaker, he had appointed Oakes Ames Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, when, in fact, he had only appointed him a member of the Committee. We make the correction, but the distinction is a petty one. Mr. Ames said, in his letter of Jan. 25, that he had assigned some of his corruption fund to one person from Indiana; a few days later he furnished M'Comb with the name of Colfax as the person referred to, and, on Jan. 30, referred M'Comb, in a letter of that date, to that list as containing a report of his distribution. Mr. Colfax pronounces THE TRIBUNE a libeller, but has not a word of reproach to Oakes Ames.

REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

The Grant papers denounce Mr. Greeley for demanding for the people of the Southern States a right to choose their own rulers and to govern themselves in all their local affairs. Yet Mr. Greeley is but advocating the doctrines of the Republican party, declared in Convention in 1860. The resolution of that Convention is in special harmony with that of the Cincinnati Convention. The two read as follows:

> Fourth resolution of Republican Platform adopted at Chicago, June 18, 1860:
>
> *Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as one of the gravest of crimes.
>
> Fourth resolution of Liberal Republican Platform, adopted at Cincinnati, May 2, 1872:
>
> *Resolved*, That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare demands the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the Nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

THE PARDON OF YERKES.

The pardon of Marcer, the City Treasurer of Philadelphia, and Yerkes, the notorious broker and agent of Hartranft and Mackey in stock-gambling, who were sentenced to the Penitentiary last winter for embezzling city funds, is one of the silliest and most transparent humbugs of the campaign; and that Governor Geary, who has been credited with a large share of good sense and political discretion, should have allowed himself to be used as the instrument of the Cameron Ring in such a wanton manner, well-nigh passes comprehension. Looking at the release of these criminals from the most favorable point of view, it can only be regarded as a shameless piece of official corruption, which lowers Governor Geary to the plane of Hartranft, Yerkes, Marcer, and Mackey, and exposes him not only to his constituents, but to the whole country, as the pliant tool of the corrupt Harrisburg Ring.

The pardon of Yerkes and his fellow-convict must have been either based upon the fact that they are innocent, and were, therefore, unjustly and unrighteously convicted, or for some purpose which has not officially been made known. If Yerkes is innocent of the crime for which he has been punished, then he clearly has the best of grounds for a suit for damages against the City of Philadelphia. This view of the question, however, is too ridiculous to dwell upon. If Yerkes is innocent, then Hartranft and Mackey are innocent. If Hartranft and Mackey are innocent, then Simon Cameron is innocent, and, if Simon Cameron is innocent, than there has been no corruption in Pennsylvania, no misappropriation of State moneys, no gambling in State securities, no purchasing of Legislatures, no bribery of officials. Every one is innocent, and the Rings of Harrisburg and Philadelphia have been operating in the interests of economy, honesty, and virtue, and Pennsylvania presents herself to the other States as a model of political propriety. This, however, is a *reductio ad absurdum*, which is so thin that its inconsistency is everywhere visible. The charge of corruption which has been preferred in Pennsylvania is not based upon rumors and suspicions, but is capable of mathematical demonstration. The proofs are as thick as the leaves in Vallambrosa. Every charge can be, and has been over and over again, demonstrated from sworn testimony and official records.

The real cause of this pardon must be sought elsewhere, and, in doing this, it is necessary to go back a little. After Yerkes was convicted of embezzling city funds in collusion with Marcer, the City Treasurer, and while in the Penitentiary, smarting under punishment for financial irregularities which were as nothing compared with the corrupt operations of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, and feeling that he who was only a street-broker, and had been used by State officials, no more deserved to be punished than they, he drew up affidavits, which were signed under oath and in presence of a magistrate, testifying that Hartranft and Mackey had been using State moneys with which to operate in State bonds, and that he, as their agent, had shared the profits with them, concealing their connection with the operations by devices well known to shrewd and unprincipled bookkeepers. The letters from Hartranft and Mackey to Yerkes, and the books kept by Yerkes, corroborated his affidavits in every particular. Their publication at the commencement of the Presidential campaign created an unprecedented excitement in the State of Pennsylvania. The State Republican Convention came on, before which Hartranft was the Harrisburg Ring candidate for Governor. The honest portion of the Republican party, headed by Colonel Forney, warned the Convention that they must not nominate such a man for Governor. It would be the death-blow to the party. Cameron became alarmed and tried to get Hartranft off the track, but Hartranft would not consent to it, unless Cameron would bind himself to retire from the political field also. If he was to be ruined, he was bound that Cameron should be ruined also. Cameron and Hartranft, therefore, made a common interest, and determined to rule or ruin together. Notwithstanding the protests of Colonel Forney, Hartranft was nominated, and then Colonel Forney opened all his batteries upon him. The Liberals and Democrats united upon Buckalew, a man whose public record was perfectly clear. From that day to this, Hartranft has been steadily losing ground. A few days since, ex-Governor Curtin, Hon. Eli Slifer, and Hon. Titian J. Coffey pronounced against the corrupt Cameron combination, and their pronunciamento rang through the State like a bugle call. The Ring saw that something desperate must be done or there was no hope for Hartranft, even with the elaborate frauds they had arranged for in Philadelphia under the Registry law. The pardon of Yerkes was resolved upon, and Geary was made the instrument of the Ring, as he had been before in the case of the notorious Marra, who shot Brooks, the Revenue Assessor. The pardon was offered on condition that Yerkes should exonerate Hartranft from the charges he had made against him. This he has attempted to do by making affidavits to that effect.

Yerkes is now free, at the cost of deliberate perjury; but the little game has been sprung too late to accomplish anything. The trick is too transparent to delude any one into the belief of Hartranft's honesty. If Yerkes had not fairly convicted him by outside corroborations of the truth of his first affidavits, there might have been some show for this recent attempt at whitewashing. Its only effect can be to add to the popular indignation against the Cameron Ring, and create a more resolute determination than ever, on the part of the honest men in that State, to free themselves now and forever from its corrupt machinations.

THE CONGRESSIONAL BALLOT.

The Albany *Evening Journal* is responsible for considerable mischief and confusion throughout all parts of the country. It published, some months ago, a statement that, by an act of Congress, "Chapter 712, Laws of 187?," it had been enacted that all votes for members of Congress should be on separate ballots, distinct from all ballots for other officers. This paper denied the accuracy of this statement for two reasons: 1. There is no such thing as "Chapter 712, Laws of 1871," of the acts of Congress. 2. The only law of Congress on the subject was a provision that all votes for members of Congress should be by ballot.

After letting this thing remain uncorrected for several months, the Albany *Journal* now explains that the law it referred to was an act of the Legislature of New York, and, of course, applies only to ballots voted in that State.

There is considerable discussion over this matter in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Nebraska, and the papers of those States can do no better service than to explain that there has been no act of Congress on the subject; and that, where the State laws provide for printing all names on the same ballot, that course must be followed as usual.

HURLBUT'S LETTERS.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* is vigorously defending General Hurlbut for refusing to let his letter from Bogota, denouncing Grant, be published, and the editor of that paper, in a recent number, says:

> We have read the letter in question. It is a statesmanlike production, worthy the patriotism and far-seeing sagacity of the writer.

We can imagine no publication calculated to do so much good to General Hurlbut, among the people of the Fourth District, as a "statesmanlike production" from his pen. If they can, by the publication of this letter, be made to understand that Stephen is a writer of "far-seeing sagacity," then his friends should by all means insist upon its publication. We incline to the opinion that the letter, if published, would show that Hurlbut's patriotism went to the extent of demanding that Grant must be got rid of, even if to do so required the breaking-up of the Republican party; and that his far-seeing sagacity was shown in the determination of Stephen to take an active part in "killing the vermin" who had possession of the Government. At all events, let us have the statesmanlike production. Let the country be convinced of Stephen's "far-seeing sagacity." All that is required is for Hurlbut to give his consent to the publication, and he can have the use of this paper to print it in. We are willing to let our subscribers read the "statesmanlike production."

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

The Liberal Republican State Central Committee of Connecticut has made a thorough canvass of that State, with the view of estimating the exact Liberal strength, and the results are in the highest degree encouraging. There is no town in the State in which there is not an organization of more or less importance. The changes in the Republican vote are indicated by the following table, which gives the majorities for Jewell and Hubbard by counties, together with the changes, which are placed at the minimum figures reported:

Counties.	Jewell.	Hubbard.	Republican changes.
Hartford	421	..	1,000
New Haven	..	447	750
New London	785	..	800
Fairfield	..	124	600
Windham	1,227	..	700
Litchfield	..	376	500
Middlesex	218	..	400
Tolland	296	..	350
Total	2,947	947	5,100

With this showing for a basis, the following careful estimate has been made: Last spring, Jewell received 46,551 votes, and Hubbard 44,562. The Republican changes reduce Jewell's vote to 41,461, and increase Hubbard's to 49,462,—a change sufficient to give a Liberal-Democratic majority in the State of 8,000.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

The terrific *expose* of the affairs of the Great Western Telegraph Company, published in our Sunday issue, in the crushing shape of a Supreme Court decision by Judge Lawrence, will cause much sensation in this community from the prominence of, what the Court does not hesitate to pronounce, the swindle. It deserves to secure wide publicity, if publication of any fact whatever will serve to bring the warning needed. There is one class always to be found in such affairs who will never be warned. Even the blow that wipes them out of existence to-day will have no effect to deter some similar adventurer to-morrow from entering upon a new scheme of "*Something for Nothing*," a penniless game of pitch with gulled stockholders, in which the last have not the least chance of winning. This class of men are beyond reform or rebuke. But the warning should come to the honest citizens who really put money into such schemes. It should lead them to look a little more closely at the workings of the machine. Men of prudence and scrupulous tact, who hold every bank-note up to the light to detect a counterfeit, who will not buy an acre of land without a careful challenge of flaws of title, who bring their butcher and baker and other tradesmen to strict account in their daily transactions, are constantly investing their money in these specious stock schemes, where the outlay is thenceforth unwatched, and the whole enterprise left to the hands of a manager accountable to no one. It would be interesting to go through this community, and learn, privately, from each of our present generation of business men, how much they have lost in stock schemes in the past ten years, and to review the glowing phantasms that have cost them so much. We fear, however, that, even were this whole story told, it would but slightly deter the formation of a precisely similar list in the next ten years. It is so charming, this "*Something for Nothing*," that it will be done over and over again. Only change the names in Judge Lawrence's decision, and his ringing utterances would apply to very many exploded stock schemes here, save, perhaps, in the success in *finesse* of the chief party in this particular instance.

Another branch of the warning rebukes the too common error of citizens of high standing, large business, and irreproachable integrity in too easily lending their names and credit to designing conspirators, who could make very little or no headway without them. This is all that Judge Lawrence attaches to the name and reputation of David A. Gage, in the case of the Great Western Telegraph Company. It would be difficult to persuade our community to believe that he shared in this confusion deliberately undertaken for the sake of plunder, and our citizens are well prepared for his complete exoneration in this decision of Judge Lawrence. His too easy kindness has been the fault of other prominent citizens before him, and yet a few experiences made public of this kind should make every man of business cautious in allowing his high reputation to be loaned out like an overcoat to cover poverty or plunder.

Superintendent Bangs, of the Postal Railway Service, has estimated that the increase in the number of miles of service for the present fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1873, will be about 10,000, against about 8,000 for the last fiscal year, which will necessitate the establishment of hundreds of new Post Offices, including, of course, hundreds of new Postmasters, Route Agents, Postal Railway Clerks, &c. Exactly how many will be required can be ascertained from the Postmaster General's Report, from which it appears that the increase in miles of service for the year ending June, 1871, was 7,127, requiring 2,407 new Postmasters. At this ratio, the number to be appointed for 10,000 miles will be nearly 3,400. No one will object to the fact in itself that our postal service is constantly increasing, and that new and more Postmasters have to be appointed; but is it not a little singular that the Administration itself, on the eve of an election, sends out a telegram stating these facts, when the man who may have the appointing of these Postmasters is a candidate for the Presidency? Is it not a direct bid for workers in the Administration ranks? What particular necessity existed for the Administration to give special prominence to this announcement just at the present time?

A Hartford (Ct.) diamond-dealer has invented an entirely new advertising dodge. Just before the recent marriage of his daughter, he flooded the city with placards, inscribed "Attention! Grand Hebrew Wedding! Sept. 18, 1872. Don't fail to see the show of diamonds!!" Of course the marriage was largely attended. The brilliants were duly admired, and the business received a splendid advertisement. The idea can be extended. Congregations can turn an honest penny by letting out their church-walls to advertisers during fashionable weddings. An enterprising tailor might furnish the bridegroom's suit free of charge, in consideration of his carrying on his coat a large placard setting forth the maker's name. The flowing skirts of the bride might be utilized in the same way with great advantage. Or, when the daughter of a dealer in some clothes cleaning compound was to be married, the happy father might pour kerosene over her dress at the door, remove it with his patent article on the way up the aisle, and leave her at the altar free from all stain.

Richard H. Stoddard, in the last *Harper*, quotes some amusing advice given him by Hawthorne, when he was an office-seeker. The novelist wrote:

> Are you fond of brandy? Your strength of head may stand you in good stead at Washington, for most of these public men are inveterate guzzlers, and love a man that can stand up to them in that particular. It would never do to let them see you corned, however.

Afterwards he adds, with quaint simplicity:

> If you have never associated with them heretofore, you will find them a new class, very unlike poets.

But the gist of the letter, like that of a woman's note, is in the postscript, which reads:

> When applying for an office, if you are conscious of any deficiencies (moral, intellectual, educational, or whatever else), keep them to yourself, and let those find it out whose business it may be. For example, supposing the office of translator to the State Department be tendered to you, accept it boldly, without hinting that your acquaintance with foreign languages may not be the most familiar. If this important fact be discovered afterward, you can be transferred to some more suitable post. The business is to establish yourself somehow and anyhow.

Mr. Dion Boucicault's new spectacular drama, "Babil and Bijou," is having a great run at Covent Garden, London. The author says that it is intended to represent the revolutions of this age in poetry and art; but the audiences, which applaud for five hours the five acts and eighteen "spectacles" of which the play consists, probably trouble themselves little about any meaning that may underlie the gorgeous panorama. The music, written by Herve, Clay, Riviere, and Sir Jules Benedict, is, of course, good, and what acting there is is well done. The magnificence of the appointments may be seen from the care taken in a few minor details. The armor of the Knights is made of electro-plate, at a cost of £2,000; in the "fern scene," the ferns are of floss silk; and, in the "orchard scene," the many fruits are fashioned of wax. As everything of this sort seems to pay, we shall probably, ere many years, rival the barbaric magnificence of the spectacles exhibited by the later Emperors of Rome.

The other day, the busy Liberal candidate for Gubernatorial honors in Indiana found it necessary, in his canvass, to ask, by telegraph to a head railroad official, that a train might take him up at a small station. The answer promptly came back, "*No one will stop for you.*" Hendricks and his friends waxed exceeding wroth, as at a decided snub, and made a change in their railroad programme. But the courteous official had really done all in his power by promising that train number one would meet the request made. Hendricks will next time know how to "look out for number one,"—rarely a lack in a politician.

—General William Harrow, who died of injuries by a railroad accident near New Albany, Ind., last week, went into service as Major of the Fourteenth Indiana, in 1861; became Colonel, in 1862, and commanded the Fourteenth when it did severe and most gallant fighting. In January, 1863, Colonel Harrow resigned, and was subsequently appointed Brigadier General,—a position that he held until the close of the war, resigning April 20, 1865. In politics, General Harrow was a Whig, then a Republican, and was travelling to meet appointments as a Greeley Elector when the accident occurred which caused his death.

—The Massachusetts Judge of the Inferior Court of Charleston, S. C., named Lee, left Charleston very abruptly on the 29th of July, the Court being at the time in session. His Honor did not return until about a week ago, the Court being adjourned from day to day during his absence, at a cost to the State of $75 per day, exclusive of the Judge's salary. On his return to Charleston, Lee condescended the explanation that he had been sick, though he bore no outward signs of illness. The little trip cost the county just $3,450.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Keystone State Sure for Buckalew and Greeley.

Administration Frauds Powerless to Defeat the Will of the People.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

EASTON, Northampton Co., Pa., Sept. 25.

The State election comes off, as you know, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, and the din of the conflict resounds from one end of the State to the other. The issue, which has been supposed to hang upon a trembling and uncertain balance, has ceased to be doubtful, and it is now conceded by the opposition that Charles R. Buckalew, the candidate of the Democracy, and supported by the Liberal Republicans, will be the next Governor of this noble old Commonwealth.

MR. BUCKALEW

is 51 years of age, and has been in public life since 1850, when he entered the State Senate. In 1856, he was Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, of which Colonel John W. Forney was Secretary, and the two carried the Buchanan campaign to a successful issue. In 1857, Mr. Buckalew was appointed Minister to Ecuador, returning in 1861, and, in 1863, he was elected to the United States Senate by a majority of one vote over Simon Cameron. This contest became celebrated all over the Union as an instance where enormous bribery failed to secure success. At the termination of his term, Mr. Buckalew was again elected to the State Senate, of which he has since remained a member.

During this long and laborious career, the integrity of Mr. Buckalew has remained entirely above suspicion; and it is to this, in addition to his great ability, that he owes his present popularity. What Pennsylvania needs, and what its people in this election demand, is

HONESTY, HONESTY, HONESTY.

It is therefore that John W. Forney, Eli Slifer, and the great War Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, whose recent pronunciamento has stricken terror into the hearts of the Republican leaders, declare for Charles R. Buckalew and Reform. Twenty-three Republican newspapers, although claiming to support Grant, have the Buckalew ticket at the head of their columns; and thousands of Republicans, who have not yet signified their intention to vote for Greeley, are strenuous in advocacy of Buckalew and in opposition to the Cameron ticket. Add to this the many Republican supporters of Greeley, and particularly the accessions from the Germans, and you will see that Mr. Buckalew's chances

ARE ALTOGETHER FLATTERING.

You have published from time to time the evidences of corrupt practices on the part of the Cameron candidate, and it is unnecessary to repeat them here. One of the most

STRIKING CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS

in use is a lithograph of the celebrated affidavit of Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., formerly a broker in Philadelphia, now in the Penitentiary, in which he testifies to the purchase of stock for Hartranft with State funds, and also of State bonds, at a low figure, to be sold at a high, to the Sinking Fund, for the benefit of Hartranft, then Auditor General, and of his "pals." These, and other notorious instances of misconduct, made Hartranft a hard load to carry from the first; but Cameron, who gets more dictatorial with advancing years, threatened to "knock h—l" out of the party if they didn't nominate Hartranft, and it was accordingly done.

In 1869 the country outside of Philadelphia gave Geary about 200 majority, and in the city he got about 4,200, *as counted*. It is now admitted that Packer

REALLY HAD A MAJORITY

of upwards of 7,000. The hope of the opposition has been, and is, to count Hartranft in in Philadelphia, and, to that end, 18,000 more names appear registered than ever before. Philadelphia has for years cast more votes, in proportion to its population, than New York, and this time is expected to outdo itself. But

THE ATTEMPT WILL FAIL;

first, because of the large majority Buckalew will receive [illegible]de of the city, reaching probably 20,000; and, secondly, because Randall, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is assisted by Alex. McClure, of the Liberal Republican Committee, and John W. Forney of the Anti-Cameron Reformers; and what these three gentlemen don't know about defeating the fraudulent machinations of the enemy, isn't worth knowing. In other words, Mr. Hartranft cannot receive the fraudulent count upon which his hopes depend, because every point is watched.

It is certainly reasonable to calculate upon the election of Mr. Buckalew

BY ABOUT TWENTY THOUSAND.

His real majority will reach, say 35,000; but a margin of 15,000 fraudulent votes should be allowed his adversary. The remainder of the ticket will be elected by about 12,000, as Mr. Buckalew will run some thousands ahead.

Pennsylvania being safe for Greeley, as are also New York and New Jersey, his election

IS ENTIRELY CERTAIN

without Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Connecticut, and other States which in November may be expected to wheel into line. Giving Grant South Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi, all the other Southern States, with 119 Electoral votes, will go for Greeley, and New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania elect him. Hence the Keystone State is, in fact, the pivot of the campaign. It is so regarded by the Administration, and, although they still brag, they are really greatly alarmed, for they know that Buckalew will be elected, and that, as Pennsylvania goes in October, so goes the Union. W.

ILLINOIS.

A Few Notes About the Campaign.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Business has taken me somewhat over the State of late, and I send you a few rambling notes regarding politics in various sections which I have visited.

In Canton, I met

COLONEL A. C. BABCOCK,

so long Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, but who failed to recognize the party in its Grant garb, and is now enthusiastic for Greeley. He was foremost in getting up the Greeley Club in Canton, which now contains nearly 100 members who were always Republicans while that party existed. His friends pressed him to run for Congress in that district, but he felt that his private business was so vast and and so varied in its nature that justice to his family demanded that he should devote to it his entire time. He, however, does not entirely neglect the welfare of his country, and has already rendered us essential service.

The Liberals of Henry County,

ESPECIALLY THE SWEDES,

are very active, and are confident of success. Eric Johnson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, not only edits a live paper at Cambridge, but is making many speeches, both in English and in Swedish, and is doing much hard work. Jason W. Olson, member of the Legislature, is also stumping that section, and has already made many effective speeches. Mr. Olson said he thought he would get one-half of the Swedish vote in Henry County, and a large percentage of it in Chicago,—all of which will be clear gain, as it has heretofore been solidly Republican.

In the southern part of the State, I met Mr. Merritt, editor of the *State Register*, who has been stumping in that section. He says, "The people there are all right, but

THEY NEED A LITTLE ROUSING.

They think they have too sure a thing, and unless they are wakened to more active work, all of them may not get to the polls in November." The same thought has occurred to me in various localities, and its truth is our only danger. There are in Illinois, to-day, 40,000 Liberals who will go to the polls in November and vote for Greeley, but there is an apathy among some Democrats. They should be roused up by Democratic orators, and brought to a realizing sense of the fact that, for the first time in years, they have a chance to aid the successful Presidential and Gubernatorial candidates. The local candidates and leaders in each county should organize their forces and see that their men *all* vote on election day. If they all go to the polls, success is *sure*.

I happened to be in DuQuoin when

SENATOR TRUMBULL

spoke there, and, as the meeting has been grossly misrepresented by the Grant press, I will state the facts:

A large audience gathered on the Fair Grounds, where he had been invited to speak by the officers of the Fair. The Grantites attempted a disturbance, but simply made themselves ridiculous. They induced one of the Directors of the Fair—a Grant man known as D. W. Dry—to invite a Bourbon Democrat from St. Louis to reply to Senator Trumbull. They then advertised a joint discussion between Senator Trumbull and this unheard-of ward-politician. Senator Trumbull never heard of this individual, nor of the discussion, until he reached Du Quoin, and, during his stay, he did not meet him. When the time came for Judge Trumbull to speak, Dry insisted that his friend should not be ignored, but that Judge Trumbull's time should be limited. The Judge said he was there by invitation, and that, if he could not speak freely within the grounds, he would go outside. The other officers of the Fair, not wishing the grounds to be deserted, assured him he should speak without any restriction whatever. He then spoke for an hour and a half, creating great enthusiasm. At the close of his speech, three rousing cheers were given for Greeley and Koerner, and the greater portion of the crowd returned to town. I was told that the St. Louis man afterwards harangued Dry and a few others, but it was mostly and very *Dry*. The conduct of the Grantites made a number of Greeley votes.

JOHN LOGAN

was also at DuQuoin a short time before. He has been doing Greeley good service in the south end of the State. Many Republicans, who know his record at the beginning of the war, say that if he is for Grant, they are for Greeley; and that, judging from the tone of his speeches, he is just as much of a soldier of fortune now as he was previous to the Rebellion. ITHURIEL.

POLITICAL.

Nominations for the Illinois Legislature:

Twelfth District—Liberal: For Senator, William Uhl, of Dixon. For Representative, Fred. Marsh, of Oregon.

Thirty-seventh District—Republican: For Senator, George W. Burns, of Quincy. For Representatives, Nathaniel Bushnell and Joel Benton.

Forty-seventh District—Republican: For Representative, S. M. Mitchell, vice Williams, declined.

—George W. Wall, the Liberal Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, is making a vigorous and effective canvass. In the minds of observing men, there is no longer any doubt of Wall's election.—*Cairo Bulletin.*

—The following letter from Judge Sidney Breese, of the Illinois Supreme Court, to the Springfield *Register*, explains itself:

> OTTAWA, Sept. 24, 1872.
>
> To the Editor of the State Register:
>
> I have seen in public prints that I was nominated for Governor at a meeting held in your city on the 20th inst. I am not advised under what authority the meeting was held, nor have I had any official notice of my nomination. Please state in your paper that the nomination was made without any consultation with me, was without my consent, and is against my wishes. I am content with my present position, and have no desire to mingle in politics, nor will I willingly do aught to embarrass my friends whose views in this regard are quite in a different direction.
>
> I wish it distinctly understood I am not, and will not, be the candidate. Yours, very respectfully, SIDNEY BREESE.

—George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, gives Hartranft a certificate of pure character, and says, "It is the duty of every loyal citizen and friend of President Grant and his Administration to support General Hartranft as Governor of this State." A certificate of Stuart's good character is not now needed.

—The Grant party in Baltimore will support O'Conor men for Congress, viz: In the Third District, Colonel E. M. Yerger, the slayer of Colonel Crane in Mississippi; and, in the Fourth District, Major Elias Griswold, who served the late Confederacy as Provost Marshal of Richmond.

—The *Kansas State Record* publishes a carefully-prepared table of estimated votes in each county of that State, making out a majority of 1,350 for Greeley.

—Among Liberals nominated for the New York Legislature are Thomas G. Alvord, of Syracuse, of George W. Schuyler, of Tompkins County. Schuyler was elected State Treasurer, by the Republicans, in 1863, and Alvord Lieutenant Governor, in 1864.

—There is this year, for the first time, a registration of voters required, by law of New York, in all cities and incorporated villages having more than 10,000 inhabitants.

—The St. Paul Postmaster has got hold of some money, and wants to bet on Grant.

—The total vote of Wyoming Territory, in the late election, was 3,573,—a gain of 371 votes since the election of 1870.

—The Grant managers are employing on the stump in Michigan that antiquated negress, Sojourner Truth, one of whose unanswerable arguments is this:

> What do de Irish an' de Dutch amount to. We is more'n dey are. We has got Presidential blood in our veins!

—Lute Taylor is a Grant editor of renown in Wisconsin, and has been calling Greeley a secessionist and traitor for using very similar language to this, which is taken from one of Lute's own editorials, written after advocating Lincoln's election in 1860:

> What if South Carolina and Georgia wish to withdraw from the Union? Let Congress give them the privilege. Let us have no unwilling partners. Let no State be pinned to the Union with bayonets.

—The Grant candidates for Governor, in Kansas and Nebraska, have no time to devote to clearing up Credit Mobilier scandals. Each is confronted, in his own State, with a charge of bribery: Furnas, in Nebraska, that he received a bribe of $3,000, as member of the Legislature, to oppose Capital-removal; and Osborn, in Kansas, that he received money from litigants to influence the action of his father-in-law, the drunken Judge Delahay.

—"Simon Cameron's Road," in Pennsylvania, leads to ——.

—The way the Grant newspapers of Cleveland are opposing Selah Chamberlain, for Congress, is just the way to elect him.

—The Buffalo *Courier* says Republican candidates for the Legislature, in Central and Western New York, are very generally pledged against the re-election of Conkling to the United States Senate; but the same men are supporting Grant, who will provide for Conkling.

—The Bourbon ticket of O'Conor Electors, in Connecticut, was nominated by Jo. Hawley in his Hartford *Courant*. Those of the Electors who do not support Grant have repudiated the use of their names, and made it known that they support Greeley. The Hartford *Times* and New Haven *Register* declare that William D. Bishop, who appears at the head of the Bourbon ticket, is for Greeley.

—Connecticut town elections occur on Monday, Oct. 7. An open circular to the Liberal Republicans says the friends of Reform should not permit the Grant party to claim "gains" in Connecticut on account of the town meetings.

—For the last few days there has been a marked decline in the confidence of the Grantites upon our streets.—*Buffalo Courier.*

—It is just as we predicted. But yesterday the name of Andrew G. Curtin might have stood against the world in the estimation of Grant's supporters; and now, in the ranks of that organization, there are none so poor to do him reverence. It is really amazing to see the sudden change of opinion that has come over Grant's henchmen in regard to "the great War Governor." Yesterday he was petted and caressed, and coddled, and even attempted to be bribed by these pensioned parasites. To-day, all the Grant dogs in the country are barking at his heels.

PERSONAL.

Butler, the absconding Consul-General at Alexandria, has turned up in London.

—The Shah of Persia is about to visit Europe, and is making preparations on a scale of truly Oriental magnificence.

—Captain Henry S. Clubb, of the Grand Haven *Herald*, is the Grant nominee in his district for the Michigan Senate.

—The Rev. Henry S. Huntington, for ten years pastor of the Congregational Church at Warner, N. H., is going to Galesburg, Ill.

—Oliver Dalrymple, whose little farm is near St. Paul, Minn., has this season harvested 45,000 bushels wheat, and banked $47,250 for it.

—Daniel Wilcox, for the past two years the Business Manager of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* and one of its principal stockholders, has retired from the concern.

—The libel suit of S. P. Cummings, the Labor Reform apostle, against Frank W. Bird, of Walpole, is soon to be tried by the Supreme Court at Boston.

—Rumor hath it that Father Hyacinthe made a good thing of it, in a worldly point of view, by his late marriage. His blushing bride is worth the trifle of $75,000.

—Miss Mary A. Higby, who was Preceptress of the Upper Iowa University for three years, is a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction in Labette County, Kan.

—Colonel S. K. Vaughan died at Portage, Wis., the 28th. He first went out as Lieutenant in the Second Wisconsin, and subsequently helped to organize the Nineteenth Regiment, in which he attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General.

—At a reunion of the family of J. A. G. Lee, of Owingsville, Ky., $6,000 were placed under the plate of each of his children present. A correspondent says: "As Mrs. Nesbitt gazed with grateful bewilderment upon her thousands, she observed: 'If it is more blessed to give than to receive, Pa, how do you feel?'"

—Harriet Beecher Stowe refuses positively to read in halls capable of holding more than 300 or 400 people, and, on no consideration will read outside of New England. She will not take the trouble to travel, and will not risk the strain of her lungs. In fact, the old lady is "set" in her ways, and has become luxuriously lazy. Her publishers only get her copy by sending a man to sit down at her desk until she completes it.

NEW YORK.

...w Fortunes in New Amsterdam.

...issitudes in Financial Life—Millionaires Swelling Their Colossal Gains.

...r Modern Crœsuses Self-Made Men—The Earnings of Journalistic Labor.

...ace Greeley's Valuation in Money.

...Actor Mistaken for Another—The Luxury of Italian Opera.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

...very year new fortunes are springing u... and so rapidly that, when a New... fails to meet a poor acquaintance fo... twemonth, he does not know but hi... may have grown rich in the mean... I occasionally encounter men who... ix years since, were in a chroni... of financial embarrassment, and... now reputed to have liberal in... ...city of the world are there such

MONETARY FLUCTUATIONS

...mmercial vicissitudes. It is neve... Sir Pertinax Macsycophant'... to be too curt or too cordia... have not met for a good... ...ndition. From having bee... borrowers, they may have risen to... ...gnity of lenders, or from af... ...t circumstances and dispensers of hos... ...ty, they may have sunk to the condi... of "dead-beats."

...me very awkward mistakes have bee... from lack of understanding of the sit... ...n. A Wall-street broker recently cu... on the avenue, a once bankrupt bore... discovered afterward that he had jus... a quarter of a million in a cotton spec... ...n. ...prosperous merchant in West Broadway ...ed to dinner a New Orleans importer, ... before the war, had been a large ... ...r, and, a few days later, was inexpres... mortified to learn that the importe... turned blackleg,—was the proprietor of ... bank in Twenty-third street.

OUR RICH MEN

...rapidly and steadily growing richer, to ... an extent that the figures representing ... fortunes four or five years since, ...d, at the present, fall far short. I men... ...d, the other day, that Daniel Drew ... recently realized new millions, and I ...old that Henry N. Smith, one of the ...st of Broad-street operators, has clear... 1,500,000 in the past six months. ...ce last autumn, August Belmont is re... ...d to have made over $2,000,000 by his ...ngs in American securities; and Jay ...d, dating from his Erie expulsion, has ...rienced a neat turn of some $2,500,000.

NOBLE STRUGGLES WITH POVERTY.

...rnelius Vanderbilt is declared to have ...eased his capital in two years by some ...0,000 or $8,000,000; and he now has hopes, ...g 77, that he may, with frugal economy, ...mulate enough to keep him in tolerable ...fort during his old age. This is not at ...ertain, however, as one cannot expect ...only $50,000,000 will go far toward the ...port of a man at the Commodore's tim... ...fe. You may not remember Vanderbilt ...distinguished himself as almost the only ...en of New York who did not give a dol... to the sufferers by the Chicago fire. ...orge Law, rarely heard of in these days ...orking as hard to get money, as he di... ...n, as a boy, he toiled on the city dock... the purpose of setting aside $100. It i... ...rted that he is now worth $10,000,000 ...0,000 of which he has earned since the ...of the Rebellion. ...race B. Claflin, of the great dry-good... of H. B. Claflin & Co., is said to hav... ...ely surrendered the expectation whic... ...ad long ago cherished of swelling hi... ...ne as high as that of Alexander ...art. He does not see his way clear ... ...hing Stewart's $50,000,000, and think... is getting along in years, that he mu... ...e to wear his rags and eat his cru... the wretched pittance of $25,000,000. ...L. & A. Stuart, the famous sugar-re... ...s, have the reputation of having add... ...ate very materially to their estat... the advance of large tracts ... purchased some years sinc... the neighborhood of the cit... ...will be welcome intelligen... ...heir friends, who have long sympathize... them in their struggles for indepen... ... Less than twelve months ago, th... ...rts were in such desperate straits th... ...y could raise but $10,000,000 or $12,000... between them.

ONE THING IS NOTABLE

...he history of our very wealthy resident... ...ost every one of them began life e... ...mely poor, and made his own way by u... ...g industry and unflagging energy. ...illiam B. Astor is an exception; but ...erited his fortune from his father, o... ...n Jacob, who, on leaving his rust... ...e in Baden, walked to the nearest se... ...and expended his last pfennig fo... ...rage-passage to this country. ...lexander T. Stewart began in a din... ...e shop in Broadway, and sold auctio... ...ght laces at a retail profit. ...anderbilt got his start by running ...gue, and carrying vegetables from St... ...sland to the city markets. ...eter Cooper was so poor that he was n... ...to give himself any more educatio... ...n might be obtained by a half-day's ... for a single year. ...aniel Appleton, the founder of the p... ...ing-house of D. Appleton & Co., w... ...ctical printer in a dingy office in P... ...et, less than fifty years since, ...ned himself lucky when he cleared ...k.

...he two surviving brothers of the Har... ...se were typos, whose only capital ... ...ged health and unfailing perseveranc... ...o it was with nearly all who had p... ...ed. I am quite sure, if I had been ... ...garret, or slept in an ash-barrel, or a... ...somebody's shop, or gone hungry ... ...ged for a season or two, that I shoul... ...is moment, have had a plethoric pa... ...d a chapter in the transparently-false ...raphies of Self-Made Men.

THE PRESS AND PROSPERITY.

...here are, though, men who have b... ...d are still, connected with the press, ...ve a little money. James Gordon Benn... the *Herald*, considers himself worth ... millions, though he owes all thi... ...does his name and such fame a... ...oys, to his deceased father. Wil... ...llen Bryant, of the *Evening Post*, ...obably $400,000 or $500,000 in propo... ...ost of which he has realized by his ...itable paper. Parke Godwin, ...ssent manager of the *Post*, is also wo... ...arly as much, and is materially inde... ...r his independence to his interest in ...urnal. Manton Marble owes his sum ...not far from $500,000—to the *W*... ...orge Jones, of the *Times*, was com... ...ly off when he entered the office as ... ...er; but he has augmented his wo... ...ods materially by the income from ...ook. ...James and Erastus Brooks, owning ...rty valued at $250,000 each, have ... the pecuniary profit they possess in ...*press*. Samuel Sinclair, publish... ...*Tribune*, has $300,000 or $400... ...ich he might not have had but for ...wspaper. Horace Greeley, ever ...entiously hostile to making money, ...en unable to prevent himself from acc... ...property representing, perhaps, $150... ...obert Bonner, of the *Ledger*, has earne... ...0,000 by his careful management of ...pular weekly; and Henry C. Bowen ...nverted the *Independent* into an evan... illuminator and a source of ... ...ofit at the same time. The proprieto... ...ne of the cheap sensational weeklies ...rned bad English to good account ...dry rhetoric into brown-stone front...

JAMES W. WALLACK.

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...he coming season of

ITALIAN OPERA

...mises an immense financial harve... ...x Maretzek. All the boxes were t... ...ore the regular sale of seats bega... entire thirty nights, at from $... ...each, making the rate ... per head for each repre... ... The seats in the ... parquette were disposed of at $150 ... the season, equivalent to $5 for ... ...'s admission. We have heard a ... ...l of opera as an expensive luxury ... are certainly realizing it in this ... ...en Lucca is singing. I have no ... ...t many who wish to hear her will ... obliged to pay $10 for the privile... ...ain ungratified. ...othing has so much advanced in ... ...n in a short time as Italian opera th... ...member that, only three or four...

...r. He then spoke for an hour and ...creating great enthusiasm. At the ... his speech, three rousing cheers ...iven for Greeley and Koerner, and ...ater portion of the crowd returned to ... I was told that the St. Louis man af... harangued Dry and a few others, ...es mostly and very *Dry*. The con... the Grantites made a number of ...votes.

JOHN LOGAN

...o at DuQuoin a short time before, ...been doing Greeley good service in ...th end of the State. Many Republi... ...ho know his record at the beginning ...ar, say that if he is for Grant, they ...Greeley; and that, judging from the ...his speeches, he is just as much of a ...of fortune now as he was previous to ...bellion. ITHURIEL.

POLITICAL.

...nations for the Illinois Legislature: ...A District—Liberal: For Senator, Will... ...of Dixon. For Representative, Fred... of Oregon.

...seventh District—Republican: For Sen... ...eorge W. Burns, of Quincy. For Repre... ...es, Nathaniel Bushnell and Joel Ben...

...seventh District—Republican: For Rep... ...ave, S. M. Mitchell, vice Williams, de...

...eorge W. Wall, the Liberal Democratic ...ate for Congress in this district, is ...g a vigorous and effective canvass, ...minds of observing men, there is no ...any doubt of Wall's election.—*Cairo*...

...e following letter from Judge Sidney ..., of the Illinois Supreme Court, to the ...field *Register*, explains itself:

OTTAWA, Sept. 24, 1872.

...Editor of the State Register: ...re seen in public prints that I was nomi... ...for Governor at a meeting held in your ...the 20th inst. I am not advised under ...authority the meeting was held, nor have ...any official notice of my nomination. ...state in your paper that the nomination ...made without any consultation with me, ...ithout my consent, and is against my ... I am content with my present position ...ve no desire to mingle in politics, nor will ...nty do aught to embarrass my friends ...views in this regard are quite in a differ... ...it distinctly understood I am not, and ...t be the candidate. Yours, very respect... SIDNEY BREESE.

...orge H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, gives ...anft a certificate of pure character, ...ays, "It is the duty of every loyal citi... ...d friend of President Grant and his ...nistration to support General Hartranft ...vernor of this State." A certificate of ...t's good character is not now needed.

...e Grant party in Baltimore will sup... ...O'Conor men for Congress, viz.: In the ... District, Colonel E. M. Yerger, the ...r of Colonel Crane in Mississippi; and, ...e Fourth District, Major Elias Gris... ...who served the late Confederacy as ...ost Marshal of Richmond.

...he *Kansas State Record* publishes a care... ...prepared table of estimated votes in ...county of that State, making out a ma... ...y of 1,350 for Greeley.

...mong Liberals nominated for the New ...Legislature are Thomas G. Alvord, of ...ouse, of George W. Schuyler, of Tomp... County. Schuyler was elected State ...urer, by the Republicans, in 1863, and ...rd Lieutenant Governor, in 1864.

...here is this year, for the first time, a ...tration of voters required, by law of ...York, in all cities and incorporated vil... ...having more than 10,000 inhabitants.

...he St. Paul Postmaster has got hold of ...money, and wants to bet on Grant.

...he total vote of Wyoming Territory, ...e late election, was 3,573,—a gain of 371 ...e since the election of 1870.

...he Grant managers are employing on ...tump in Michigan that antiquated ne... ...Sojourner Truth, one of whose unan... ...able arguments is this:

...hat do de Irish an' de Dutch amount to ...r more'n dey are. We has got Presidential ...ir our weins!

...Lute Taylor is a Grant editor of renown ...Wisconsin, and has been calling Greeley ...secessionist and traitor for using very ...lar language to this, which is taken ...one of Lute's own editorials, writ... after advocating Lincoln's election in ...

...at if South Carolina and Georgia wish to ...draw from the Union? Let Congress give ...m the privilege. Let us have no unwilling ...ners. Let no State be planed to the Union ...h bayonets.

—The Grant candidates for Governor, in ...nsas and Nebraska, have no time to de... ...to clearing up Credit Mobilier scandals, ...hile confronted, in his own State, with a ...arge of bribery: Furnas, in Nebraska, ...at he received a bribe of $3,000, as mem... ...r of the Legislature, to oppose Capital-re... ...al; and Osborn, in Kansas, that he re... ...ved money from litigants to influence the ...sion of his father-in-law, the drunken ...dge Delahay.

—"Simon Cameron's Road," in Pennsyl... ...ia, leads to —.

—The way the Grant newspapers of Cleve... ...d are opposing Selah Chamberlain, for ...ngress, is just the way to elect him.

—The Buffalo *Courier* says Republican can... ...ates for the Legislature, in Central and ...stern New York, are very generally ...dged against the re-election of Conkling ...the United States Senate; but the same ...n are supporting Grant, who will provide ...Conkling.

—The Bourbon ticket of O'Conor Electors, ...Connecticut, was nominated by Jo. Haw... ...in his Hartford *Courant*. Those of the ...ectors who do not support Grant have ...udiated the use of their names, and make ...nown that they support Greeley. The ...rtford *Times* and New Haven *Register* ...clare that William D. Bishop, who appears ...the head of the Bourbon ticket, is for ...eeley.

—Connecticut town elections occur on ...nday, Oct. 7. An open circular to the ...eral Republicans says the friends of Re... ...m should not permit the Grant party to ...im "gains" in Connecticut on account of ...town meetings.

—For the last few days there has been a ...rked decline in the confidence of the ...antites upon our streets.—*Buffalo Courier*.

—It is just as we predicted. But yesterday ...name of Andrew G. Curtin might have ...od against the world in the estimation of ...ent's supporters; and now, in the ranks ...that organization, there are none so poor ...do him reverence. It is really amazing to ...the sudden change of opinion that has ...me over Grant's henchmen in regard to ...the great War Governor." Yesterday he ...s petted and caressed, and coddled, and ...en attempted to be bribed by these pen... ...oned parasites. To-day, all the Grant ...gs in the country are barking at his heels.

PERSONAL.

...Butler, the absconding Consul-General at ...exandria, has turned up in London.

—The Shah of Persia is about to visit Eu... ...e, and is making preparations on a scale ...truly Oriental magnificence.

—Captain Henry S. Clubb, of the Grand ...ven *Herald*, is the Grant nominee in his ...strict for the Michigan Senate.

—The Rev. Henry S. Huntington, for ten ...ars pastor of the Congregational Church ...Warner, N. H., is going to Galesburg, Ill.

—Oliver Dalrymple, whose little farm is ...ar St. Paul, Minn., has this season har... ...sted 45,000 bushels wheat, and banked ...7,250 for it.

—Daniel Wilcox, for the past two years ...e Business Manager of the Milwaukee ...ntinel and one of its principal stockhold... ...s, has retired from the concern.

—The libel suit of S. P. Cummings, the ...abor Reform apostle, against Frank W. ...ird, of Walpole, is soon to be tried by the ...upreme Court at Boston.

—Rumor hath it that Father Hyacinthe ...ade a good thing of it, in a worldly point ...f view, by his late marriage. His blush... ...ng bride is worth the trifle of $75,000.

—Miss Mary A. Higby, who was Precept... ...ress of the Upper Iowa University for three ...ears, is a candidate for Superintendent of ...ublic Instruction in Labette County, Kan.

—Colonel S. K. Vaughan died at Portage, ...Wis., the 28th. He first went out as Lieu... ...enant in the Second Wisconsin, and subse... ...uently helped to organize the Nineteenth ...egiment, in which he attained the rank ...f Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brigadier ...General.

—At a reunion of the family of J. A. G. ...Lee, of Owingsville, Ky., $6,000 were placed ...under the plate of each of his children pres... ...ent. A correspondent says: "As Mrs. Nes... ...butt gazed with grateful bewilderment upon ...her thousands, she observed: 'If it is more ...blessed to give than to receive, Pa, how do ...you feel?'"

—Harriet Beecher Stowe refuses positively ...to read in halls capable of holding more than ...300 or 400 people, and, on no consideration ...will read outside of New England. She will ...not take the trouble to travel, and will not ...risk the strain of her lungs. In fact, the old ...lady is "set" in her ways, and has become ...luxuriously lazy. Her publishers only get ...her copy by sending a man to sit down at her ...desk until she completes it.

NEW YORK.

New Fortunes in New Amsterdam.

Vicissitudes in Financial Life---Millionaires Swelling Their Colossal Gains.

The Modern Crœsuses Self-Made Men---The Earnings of Journalistic Labor.

Horace Greeley's Valuation in Money

An Actor Mistaken for Another---The Luxury of Italian Opera.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

Every year new fortunes are springing up and so rapidly that, when a New Yorker fails to meet a poor acquaintance for a month, he does not know but his friend may have grown rich in the mean... I occasionally encounter men who, six years since, were in a chronic state of financial embarrassment, and are now reputed to have liberal in-comes...

...city of the world are there such

MONETARY FLUCTUATIONS

...commercial vicissitudes. It is never ... Sir Pertinax Macsycophant's ..., to be too curt or too cordial ... have not met for a good ... to learn something of their condition. From having been borrowers, they may have risen to the dignity of lenders, or from af... circumstances and dispensers of hos... ...ity, they may have sunk to the condi... of "dead-beats."

...me very awkward mistakes have been ...from lack of understanding of the sit... ...n. A Wall-street broker recently cut ..., on the avenue, a once bankrupt bore, ...discovered afterward that he had just ...a quarter of a million in a cotton spec... ...

...prosperous merchant in West Broadway ...ed to dinner a New Orleans importer, ...before the war, had been a large cus... ...r, and, a few days later, was inexpres... ...mortified to learn that the importer ...turned blackleg,—was the proprietor of ...ro bank in Twenty-third street.

OUR RICH MEN

...rapidly and steadily growing richer, to ...an extent that the figures representing ...r fortunes four or five years since, ...d, at the present, fall far short. I men... ...d, the other day, that Daniel Drew ...recently realized new millions, and I ...aid that Henry N. Smith, one of the ...st of Broad-street operators, has clear... ...,000,000 in the past six months.

...ne last autumn, August Belmont is re... ...ed to have made over $2,000,000 by his ...in American securities; and Jay ..., dating from his Erie expulsion, has ...duced a neat turn of some $2,500,000.

NOBLE STRUGGLES WITH POVERTY.

...ornelius Vanderbilt is declared to have ...sed his capital in two years by some ...,000 or $8,000,000; and he now has hopes, ...g 77, that he may, with frugal economy, ...ulate enough to keep him in tolerable ...fort during his old age. This is not at ...ertain, however, as one cannot expect ...only $50,000,000 will go far toward the ...port of a man at the Commodore's time ...ife. You may not remember Vanderbilt ...distinguished himself as almost the only ...n of New York who did not give a dol... ...to the sufferers by the Chicago fire.

...eorge Law, rarely heard of in these days, ...working as hard to get money, as he did ..., as a boy, he toiled on the city docks ...the purpose of setting aside $100. It is ...ried that he is now worth $10,000,000, ...,000 of which he has earned since the ...of the Rebellion.

...orace B. Claflin, of the great dry-goods ...e of H. B. Claflin & Co., is said to have ...ntly surrendered the expectation which ...d long ago cherished of swelling his ...ne as high as that of Alexander T. ...wart. He does not see his way clear to ...hing Stewart's $50,000,000, and thinks, ...e is getting along in years, that he must ...n to wear his rags and eat his crust ...the wretched pittance of $35,000,000.

...L. & A. Stuart, the famous sugar re... ...s, have the reputation of having added ...ate very materially to their estates ...the advance of large tracts of ..., purchased some years since, ...the neighborhood of the city. ...will be welcome intelligence ...their friends, who have long sympathized ...them in their struggles for independ... ... Less than twelve months ago, the ...rts were in such desperate straits that ...could raise but $10,000,000 or $12,000,... ...between them.

ONE THING IS NOTABLE

...history of our very wealthy residents: ...ost every one of them began life ex... ...ly poor, and made his own way by un... ...industry and unflagging energy.

...William B. Astor is an exception; but he ...ited his fortune from his father, old ...n Jacob, who, on leaving his rustic ...e in Baden, walked to the nearest sea... ...t, and expended his last pfenning for a ...rage-passage to this country.

...Alexander T. Stewart began in a dingy ...le shop in Broadway, and sold auction... ...ght laces at a retail profit.

...Vanderbilt got his start by running a ...ogue, and carrying vegetables from Stat... ...Island to the city markets.

...Peter Cooper was so poor that he was un... ...e to give himself any more education ...n might be obtained by a half-day tui... ...for a single year.

...Daniel Appleton, the founder of the pub... ...ing-house of D. Appleton & Co., was a ...ctical printer in a dingy office in Pearl ...et, less than fifty years since, and ...med himself lucky when he cleared $5 a ...

...The two surviving brothers of the Harper ...se were types, whose only capital was ...ged health and unfailing perseverance ...It was with nearly all who had pre... ...ed. I am quite sure, if I had been born ...a garret, or slept in an ash-barrel, or swept ...somebody's shop, or gone hungry and ...ged for a season or two, that I should, at ...s moment, have had a plethoric purse, ...a chapter in the transparently-false bi... ...raphies of Self-Made Men.

THE PRESS AND PROSPERITY.

...There are, though, men who have been, ...are still, connected with the press, that ...e a little money. James Gordon Bennett, ...the *Herald*, considers himself worth sev... ...millions, though he owes all this, as ...does his name and such fame as he ..., to his deceased father. William ...llen Bryant, of the *Evening Post*, has ...bably $400,000 or $500,000 in property, ...t of which he has realized by his very ...fitable paper. Parke Godwin, the ...ment manager of the *Post*, is also worth ...rly as much, and is materially indebted ...r his independence to his interest in that ...rnal. Manton Marble owes his sum total ...not far from $500,000 — to the *World*. ...orge Jones, of the *Times*, was comfor... ...ly off when he entered the office as pub... ...er; but he has augmented his worldly ...ds materially by the income from his ...ck.

...James and Erastus Brooks, owning pro... ...rty valued at $250,000 each, have found ...the pecuniary profit they possess in the ...*Express*. Samuel Sinclair, publisher of ...*Tribune*, has $300,000 or $400,000, ...ich he might not have had but for that ...wspaper. Horace Greeley, ever con... ...ientiously hostile to making money, has ...en unable to prevent himself from acquir... ...g property representing, perhaps, $150,000. ...bert Bonner, of the *Ledger*, has earned his ...,000 by his careful management of that ...pular weekly; and Henry C. Bowen has ...verted the *Independent* into an evangeli... ...l illuminator and a source of financial ...ofit at the same time. The proprietors of ...me of the cheap sensational weeklies have ...rned bad English to good account and ...dry rhetoric into brown-stone fronts.

JAMES W. WALLACK.

...you are aware, has been playing *Matthias* ...nt, in "The Bells," at Booth's Theatre. ...the close of last week, owing to the loss ...a relative, he gave up his part, and an ...tor from the Bowery was substituted, ...ough no mention of the change was made ...blic. The majority of the audience who ...w Pike supposed it was Wallack, and some ...them compared his present with his past ...ing, to the great advantage of the ...rmer. Others commented on the extraor... ...ary change Wallack had undergone in a ...y short time. He was shorter by a head; ...shrunken in body; had different ...tures, another voice, and an ...irely different manner. They were ...pletely dazed; but then it must be ...ack. It really was Pike, who looked ...e like the other actor as he does like ...despondent. The newspaper critics ...praising Wallack's *Matthias*, particu... ...Pike's impersonation, apparently ...the impression that Pike was Wal... ...I am not aware that anybody, except ...tute selves, of course, has yet discov... ...that Pike is not Wallack, or that Wal... ...k is not Pike.

...The coming season of

ITALIAN OPERA

...mises an immense financial harvest to ...x Maretzek. All the boxes were taken, ...fore the regular sale of seats began, for ...entire thirty nights, at from $750 to ...0 each, making the rate nearly ... per head for each representa... ... The seats in the balcony ...d parquette were disposed of at $150 each ...the season, equivalent to $5 for every ...ngle admission. We have heard a great ...l of opera as an expensive luxury, and ...are certainly realizing it in this city. ...en Lucca is singing, I have no doubt ...many who wish to hear her will either ...obliged to pay $10 for the privilege, or ...main ungratified. ...Nothing has so much advanced in price ...in a short time as Italian opera tickets. ...member that, only three or four years ...ago, music-lovers used to grumble because they had to give $2.50 for a place in the parquette or balcony, and now they give twice or thrice that sum without a murmur.

This makes no difference to us, who are so rich we would not stoop to pick up diamonds of the first water; but, to a large body of the public having far more culture and appreciation than they have money, the present quotations for the lyric drama are lamentably high. I expect a regular advance every season from this time forward; and I should not be surprised if tickets to the Academy of Music, even two years hence, should command $25, and even $30, apiece.

In such trans-Atlantic hamlets as London, Paris, Naples, and Berlin, opera may be furnished at a reasonable figure; but in this Metropolis of the Western World, if we have European luxuries, we must pay for them handsomely. Many of our fashionable folks need musical culture sorely; but they have money in abundance, and that goes far, you know, to remedy the defects of early education and the want of a correct ear.

TWO ACTORS.

It appears to be definitely settled that Edwin Booth and Lester Wallack will abandon their own stages this season and devote themselves to what newspaper critics delight to term the provincial theatres. Doubtless, both of these artists will make more money in the country than in the city, though they will find it much harder work than to tramp on their native heath,—meaning Twenty-third street and Broadway.

It would be difficult to find two men of the same profession more entirely opposite than Booth and Wallack. The one is a quiet, introspective, studious, almost cloistered spirit; the other is a superlatively self-conscious, attitudinizing actor, who, with a good deal of the comedian's capacity, is singularly unversatile and monotonous. The one forgets himself in his part; the other forgets his part in himself. The one is Hamlet, Richelieu, Iago; the other is Wallack, Wallack, Wallack, with variations of Lester, Lester, Lester, and nothing more. COLSTOUN.

OTHELLO II.

A Hapless Desdemona in Illinois.

From the Waverly (Morgan County, Ill.) Times, Sept. 26.

At a festive social gathering in a country house near Waverly, Ill., during the Christmas holidays of 1870, a young farmer of the neighborhood and the particular rural belle who was supposed to reciprocate his partiality for her, attracted the attention of the embarrassed company by unequivocal signs of a serious breach of good feeling between them. The arrival of the girl under the escort of an admirer whom she had previously treated with marked indifference, and the subsequent appearance of the yeoman alone and in an apparently sullen humor, were the first occasions of surprise to the assembled merry-makers; but the common feeling of wonder grew still more serious when, upon the fair coquette's curt refusal to dance with her lately favored swain, the latter denounced her in round terms and a high voice as a faithless flirt, and threatened to cast her cavalier of the evening from the nearest window. The insulted woman burst into tears, angry words passed between the rivals, and when finally the remonstrances of older friends induced the now furious young farmer to retire from the scene, the pleasure of all the guests had been so effectually destroyed that the whole company soon broke up in something like a panic. What had caused the alienation of the lover, and this ensuing scene was never known in Waverly. Rumor explained it in various ways, and speculative comment on the subject varied with public fancy until the spring of the following year, when the heroine of the affair was married to the person who had been her companion at the merry-making. From the night of the latter, her so strangely discarded lover never spoke to her again, and, soon after her marriage, himself married a young woman to whom he had paid some earlier attention, and moved to Evansville, Indiana. Here he and his bride lived in seeming harmony, if not very passionate devotion, until toward the Christmas holidays again, when a dreary change appeared to come over both of them, and the few acquaintances they had made in their new home believed that some secret trouble had befallen them. While this impression remained, the young wife was found dead in her bed one morning, of what a Coroner's jury pronounced disease of the heart. A foreknowledge of the fatal affliction had, it was thought, been the cause of the gloom noticed in both husband and wife, and the former, in his increased depression and silent doggedness under his bereavement, received the commiseration of those to whom he deigned no other expression of feeling than an obvious desire not to be questioned about it. There was a mystery here, however, even as there had been in the very different affair at Waverly. The glum, uncommunicative widower moved again, some distance out of Evansville, where, as the *Journal*, of the latter place, relates, he has recently died, literally of a broken heart and remorse, after making a startling confession to a kind old woman, who, from motives of humanity, attended and soothed his last hours. His wife, whom he had married more for spite against another than from love for herself, confessed to him, some months after their marriage, that, in the desperate hope of winning him back to his former allegiance to her she had turned his former sweetheart against him by managing to introduce one of his old undated love letters to herself into the envelope of a letter he had intended for her rival, and pretending, when called to account by the latter, that the writer was playing them both falsely at the same time. She had interrupted the true letter and changed it, and told this ingenious falsehood about it, with the results above described. Upon hearing the confession, extorted from her by remorse and a consciousness that she was still unloved, her husband declared that he would never forgive her while he lived, and warned her to leave him before his hatred made him do that for which he would never be forgiven. She did not heed his warning, hoping, desperately, perhaps, that her love might yet plead for her; and, according to his own recent dying confession, he smothered her to death while she slept.

RIOT IN JERSEY.

Quarrel Between White and Colored Laborers on the West Line Railroad—Four Men Killed.

From the New York Herald, Sept. 27.

That part of the railroad in process of construction between Easton, Pa., and Perth Amboy, N. J., known as the Jug Mountain Tunnel, was the scene of a bloody riot last Sunday morning. A quarrel occurred between the Irish and negro laborers employed on the road, the result of which was that Thomas Call, an Irishman, and three negroes, named Powell, Bruce, and Deshman, were killed. Up to the present, it has been found impossible to ascertain the origin of the riot. From all the facts gathered in the case, however, it would appear that, in a dispute between the Irish and the negro laborers, Call was killed, and his countrymen, to avenge his death, fell upon the negroes who came in their way. The manner in which they carried out their revenge shows that their blood-thirsty spirit knew no bounds. They pursued the negroes in every direction and attacked the house of Mrs. Carter, where it was supposed some of the obnoxious individuals had taken refuge. That lady stoutly refused to give them admittance, even under threats that her house would be burned down. Deshman was found crouching in a porch, and was shot and clubbed to death. A negro who had fled with him crawled up to a hen roost and remained undiscovered by his pursuers.

The fury of the mob was simply terrible at this time. The negroes fled from the vicinity in terror, and their shanties were burned down. Work was suspended on the railroad, and a reign of terror prevailed ever since, which made it almost impossible for the authorities to bring the mob to bay. No one in the district would give any information save Mrs. Carter, Mr. Van Syckel, and a few colored men, lest the fury of the rabble would be directed against them. Couriers were despatched to Flemington, the county seat of Hunterdon, and Sheriff Rittenhouse promptly responded to the call. The following persons were arrested and held for examination: Charley Yates (colored), Patrick Daley, Patrick McCoy, Hugh Cosserly, and Bernard McFadden. The deputies appointed by the Sheriff were under the influence of intimidation by the mob to such an extent that they would not make any further arrests, and it was at length resolved to appeal to Governor Parker, who telegraphed to the Sheriff last evening that he would call out the militia if further disturbance was threatened. The Governor also issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the apprehension of any of the murderers.

District Attorney Chamberlain is exerting himself to bring the guilty parties to justice. A Coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict was rendered that Call came to his death by violence at the hands of some persons unknown to the jury. Constables are on the track of Denis Galloway, who, it is alleged, was the leader of the gang that attacked Mrs. Carter's house. Before the close of this week it is expected that many of the guilty parties will be arrested, as the authorities are on the alert.

Father O'Neill, of Hampton Junction, formerly of St. Peter's, Jersey City, not only attended to the deceased, but also exerted his influence among the Irish laborers to quell the disturbance, and so confident is he that he will succeed that he gives assurance that no further outbreak will occur. In the meantime a special posse of deputies is employed, and no efforts will be spared to render the sanguinary outlaws amenable to justice.

Governor Curtin's Candidacy as Delegate-at-Large to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention.

Samuel J. Randall, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has issued the following announcement to the Democrats of Pennsylvania:

"In obedience to the unanimous instruction of the State Central Committee, I direct that the name of Andrew G. Curtin be substituted as a candidate at large to the Constitutional Convention, in place of William Bigler, resigned. County Chairmen and others having charge of the printing of the tickets throughout the State will make the change and print in the manner indicated. This action has been taken that the union of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Pennsylvania, in the coming contest, may be more perfect and conclusive. Andrew G. Curtin now leads the Liberal Republican cause of the State, in making certain the overwhelming overthrow of the base 'ring' of corruptionists who have too long controlled the destinies of our commonwealth. He comes forward at a critical moment to show honest men the plain path of duty, and the Democrats of the State adopt Mr. Curtin and place his name on their ticket as a token of their sincere purpose to do all in their power, regardless of past issues, to forever destroy the rule of these faithless public servants who have been and are now fattening on the treasure at the expense of the industries and good morals of the State. This action makes sure the victory of the right over wrong in October, and should everywhere be received with joy. I should omit the full discharge of my duty if I failed to express the gratitude of the Democrats of the State to William Bigler for this honorable, disinterested, and patriotic act. And while he has yielded up the honors of the party that good might come, he has made greater the respect and esteem in which he is held by our friends everywhere.

"SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Chairman."

DARING ROBBERY.

A Kansas City Journalist Tells How "Death Stood in the Panoply of the Flesh, and Exhaled a Petrifying Terror from His Garments"—A Piece "Thoroughly Sui Generis, and Withal Bizarre."

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times, Sept. 27.

Last night, just at sundown, and as the gates of the Exposition Grounds were being closed, the most desperate, daring and determined deed of robbery ever known in the annals of Missouri was done. Three men, mounted and disguised, rode up to the office of the ticket-seller at the Twelfth street entrance to the Grounds, and one of them dismounted and robbed the money till, while the other two held his horse and kept the throng at bay.

To begin with: A short time before sundown, Mr. Church White, the Treasurer of the Exposition Association, had visited the Twelfth street gate and taken away the receipts of the afternoon, amounting to about $12,000, at that gate. There was left in the till $978, and this was the sum the robbers realized.

About half an hour after Mr. White went away with the bulk of the receipts, the three men rode up from the direction of Twelfth street. They were disguised with pieces of checked cloth drawn down over their foreheads and below their eyes.

At the time of their arrival an unintermittent stream of carriages and pedestrians was surging out of the gate on their way home from the show. The largest of the three men quietly dismounted, handing the reins of his horse to one of his confederates, and walked up to the ticket-booth, which is a small building located just to the right of the gate as you go in. The till, a large tin box, stood on the counter nearly in front of the arched window through which the tickets were sold.

The desperado reached through the window, and seizing the box, attempted to make off. Meanwhile his confederates sat on their horses like statues, holding the horror-stricken crowd paralyzed at bay with their drawn navy revolvers and threatening instant death to the first man that moved a muscle. It was one of those exhibitions of superb daring that chills the blood and transfixes the muscles of the looker-on with a mingling of amazement, admiration, and horror. It was one of those rare instances when it seems as though Death stood in the panoply of the flesh and exhaled a petrifying terror from his garments. It was a deed so high-handed, so diabolically daring, and so utterly in contempt of fear that we are bound to admire it and revere its perpetrators for the very enormity of their outlawry.

When the dismounted robber had got hold of the box and drawn it through the window, the ticket-seller, Mr. Ben Wallace, rushed out of the door of the booth and grappled with him. But the desperado had already seized the money, thrust it into his pocket and thrown the box away. As Wallace grappled the man the confederate, who was mounted, fired at him, but simultaneously with the flash Wallace let go of the man and ducked his head. The ball passed over him and hit a little girl who stood in range just beyond him, inflicting a severe flesh wound in the calf of her leg.

Quicker than we can say it, the man had mounted his horse, and the three broke for Twelfth street and thence eastward toward the woods at a speed that would have put Restless to his mettle to emulate. Whence they came or whither they went no one knows; but they came and went, and while they stayed they made a page in the criminal history of the country that will probably stand for many years single and singular for wild audacity, reckless courage, invincible nerve, and utterly indescribable daring. This raid was undoubtedly planned to bag the entire amount of the receipts, the intention probably being to catch Church White. He luckily missed them—or they him—by half an hour. Taking the affair all in all, it surpasses anything in the criminal history of this country, at least, if it does not overtop the exploits of Claude Duval or Jack Sheppard, in the way of cold-blooded nerve and stupendously daring villainy.

An occurrence of this kind is a rare and peculiar study. Of course it is a crime and must be reprehended and denounced. But one thing is certain. Men who can so coolly and calmly plan and so quietly and daringly execute a scheme of robbery like this, in the light of day, in the face of the authorities, and in the very teeth of the most immense multitude of people that was ever in our city, deserve at least admiration for their bravery and nerve.

The affair was characteristic of the soil and the meridian. Everything that is done or that happens in Kansas City must, it seems, be startling, thoroughly *sui generis* and withal *bizarre*, else it fails to bear the stamp of the city, and is a piracy upon her name. It is a peculiarity of this community that everything which goes out from her to the world must be unlike the performances of any other community.

With all the odium that must attach to their stupendous crime, these desperate devils must get the credit of comprehending in their evil minds the spirit of the time and place, and of embodying it in the magnificence of their recklessness.

MURDEROUS MILITIAMEN.

A Regiment's Bayonet Fight in a Railway Car—Two Soldiers Killed and Twenty-five or Thirty Wounded.

From the New York Sun, Sept. 27.

The Third Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., Colonel Fay, were to have had a regimental inspection and skirmish drill yesterday on Prospect Hill, near Mount Vernon. The regiment fell in about 9 o'clock in Mount Vernon, but the rain prevented the inspection. Having broken ranks, Companies A and G, from Morrisania, went to West Mount Vernon to take the next train on the Harlem Railroad home. They had upward of two hours to wait, and before the train arrived, nearly every man was drunk. Then they began quarrelling, and before the start they had five fights. Bloody noses and bruised heads were numerous. But these fights were only skirmishes compared with what followed.

At 12:58 p. m. the train, Conductor William Groshon, stopped at the station, and the soldiers stepped on board. They numbered about 100. The conductor attempted to collect their fares. Some six or seven paid, but the rest refused to pay. After the train had gone about a mile, the soldiers in car 98, which was filled with parts of the two companies, began a deadly conflict with their bayonets. The conductor and baggage-master, Samuel Pye, commanded order, but the soldiers had chosen a day for skirmishing, and they were bound to have it. They defied the conductor and his assistants, and a general encounter followed, all the soldiers in the car participating. Several ladies were in the car. The train was stopped near the junction of the New Haven Railroad. All the passengers were removed to the baggage car, and the train ran about three miles to Williamsbridge, the soldiers fighting all the way.

Arrived at Williamsbridge, about twenty wounded soldiers, stabbed with bayonets, knocked down with muskets, hacked with knives, kicked and trampled on, pounded with canteens, cut with glass, and jammed in corners, were lying on the floor. Beside them were bent bayonets and open knives with bloody blades. The floor of the car was almost a pool of blood, and the highly-polished maple panels were bespattered with blood and disfigured with bayonet thrusts. The seats had been torn up, and the large French plate glass windows broken out.

Conductor Groshon telegraphed to Sergeant Steers, at Tremont, to meet him with men enough to clear the train. The conductor then ran down to Tremont, the soldiers fighting all the way. At Tremont, the Sergeant and nine men took possession of the train, and ordered the soldiers out. The officers in charge of the troops had no control of their men, and many refused to heed the Sergeant's or the company officers' command. The Sergeant and his men drew their clubs. Some of the soldiers fixed their bayonets, but the police were too active for the half-drunken soldiers. They were instantly disarmed and hustled out of the car. Blood covered the floor and seats. It had been spattered on the windows and sides of the car, which really resembled the inside of a slaughter-house.

When the soldiers had left the car, the wounded and all scattered in different directions, blood marking their course. Charles Messing and John Piser, having roundly abused the police, were locked up.

It is estimated that between twenty and thirty were wounded, some seriously, perhaps mortally, but it was impossible to learn their names last night, as those who could walk went to their homes, and those too weak to walk were carried home by their friends.

One man stabbed in the breast and in the arm was taken off the train at Fordham, apparently dead. He was taken to Dr. Sprange's office, but could not give his name. It is known that he belongs to Mott Haven. Last night a rumor reached Tremont that the man had died on the way home. Another was stabbed in the throat with a knife, and in the side with a bayonet. He was also unknown to the police, and was carried away by his friends.

The car which was the scene of the riot is new. It has been on the road only about three months. The inside is ruined. The company will require the regiment to pay for the damage.

TRAGEDY IN JERSEY CITY.

A Man Kills His Wife and Then Cuts His Throat.

From the New York Herald, Sept. 27.

One of the most thrilling tragedies which have ever taken place in this country occurred last evening at half-past 9 o'clock on Jersey City Heights, formerly called Hudson City. It is reached in twenty minutes by car from Hoboken. It appears that John, the young son of Michel Gehring, a boarding house keeper, happened to be in bed with his mother, when his father came into the room and dragged her, with the threat of murdering her, into the parlor, where he commenced slashing away at her head with a large butcher's knife. The first blow he struck was across the temple, causing the blood to spurt over her face and blinding her. The next blow was a frightful stab in the chest, about four inches long, and from the ragged character of the wound, it appears as if the monster had worked the knife around after he had plunged it into her body. When help came she was found lying prostrate across the doorway communicating with the bedroom and the sitting-room, breathing her last sigh. The boy, meanwhile, was running out in the street in his night shirt, searching for help, and found, after some time, Officer McDowell, who accompanied him to the house. Rushing up the steps, the murderer, Michel Gehring, was seen calmly walking out of the back room or kitchen with a terrific gash across his throat, from which the blood was pouring in torrents, and his whole clothing, from neck to feet, was a mass of coagulated gore.

The alarm was soon given, and the neighbors, from far and near, came to the house, accompanied by Drs. Freeman and Berglip, who did all they could to staunch the gaping wound; the dying man essayed now and again to speak, but the gurgling of blood in his throat made it impossible. Efforts were made by the doctors, aided by Officers McDowell, Cooper, and Bucker, and Sergeant Van Buskirk, and by ex-Justice Vollhardt and Mr. Peter Beck, to hold the writhing man quiet on his back, so that his throat could be sewn up, but he struggled so violently that it was found impossible. Every few moments, with the frenzy of a dying man, he would spring up from the floor and endeavor to give utterance to some thought. The struggle lasted for a full hour,—namely, from half-past 9 to half-past 10—when the wretched murderer and suicide, after giving a piteous look around at those who had been engaged in the task of holding him down, threw back his head with a convulsive shudder, as if weary of the struggle, and all that was mortal of Michel Gehring had ceased to exist.

The scene in the narrow room beggars description. The police officers and others in assistance marched almost heel-deep in blood. Bucket after bucket of fresh water was brought in every few moments, and which soon left the room of a scarlet tint, impregnated with blood from the sponging of the dying man's throat. On a common table, lager beer glasses partially filled, some ham and bread, and in the middle of all stood, brightly burning, a large paraffine lamp, which threw its bright rays over the fearful scene. The room is about ten feet square, and neatly but plainly furnished. In the rear stands an extension used as a kitchen, and here Gehring had cut his throat, as a trail of blood clearly showed, and it was from this room that Officer McDowell saw him advancing when he entered the house. The front room, where the murder of the unfortunate wife commenced, bore signs of the struggle which had taken place, chairs being upset and blood being visible in several places. Her death was, it is surmised, almost instantaneous. The body was covered with a loose garment, and will remain floating in its gore, under the charge of the police, until this morning, when the Coroner will commence an investigation.

The body of Gehring was allowed to remain, with its staring gash in the throat, on the floor, where he breathed his last, in a pool of blood, also to await the Coroner's investigation. A few hours previous to his death, Gehring had a game at cards at a grocery store opposite his house, kept by Henry Loffel, in New York avenue, near Franklin street. It was remarked by several friends that he seemed moody and despondent, and repeated at short intervals that he was tired of boarding-house keeping, and would like to have a small farm where he could be out of doors a good deal and rid of old "Hess," or witch, as he called his wife.

Twenty-two years ago he and his wife emigrated to this country from Wiesloch, in Baden, and established themselves in Greenwich street, where he worked as a laborer in a sugar refinery. Nine years ago he came to Hudson City, where he purchased the house he died in, which is a two-story frame building, and the lot on which it stood. A week ago he returned from the country, where he had been engaged in making cider, and since then he has occupied his time in repainting his house.

His disposition seems to have been none of the best, for he and his wife have both been frequently looked up for intoxication and quarrelling.

Carl Ithen, a saloon keeper in the neighborhood, says "that she drank pitchers to his glasses," and it is probable that he is well informed on the subject. Opinion in the neighborhood varies as to their relative demerits, but it is positive that they have always been known as a quarrelling couple. A few hours before the fatal occurrence they were seen by Mr. Beck engaged in a bitter dispute. Their family consists of Louis, aged 28, foreman in a hat store in this city, and two younger sons. A daughter is married to a Mr. Dirks, who is engaged with the younger sons at the pencil manufactory in Hoboken. The mother's age was 56, and the father's 49.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

His Coming Trial—How He Looks, Acts, and Speaks.

Justin McCarthy in the New York Evening Mail.

We have a somewhat new kind of peripatetic agitation going on in London, of which the central figure is the famous and fat claimant to the Tichborne baronetcy. This man is to be tried next November on a charge of perjury and forgery, and, as the Government is to spend something like $260,000 in the prosecution, the claimant's friends appeal to the general public to furnish funds for the defence. Having obtained a good deal of money through advertisements in the newspapers, they then took to holding public meetings in the provincial towns, and now they have transferred the campaign to London itself. This week they have held two great meetings in a music hall in Oxford street, charging prices of admission varying from 25 cents to $1. I was present at the first meeting, and the room was densely crowded. The huge claimant has still contrived to retain some devoted friends and partisans. Chief among them are Lord Rivers, Mr. Guilford Onslow (a member of Parliament and heir presumptive to an earldom), and Mr. Whalley, the well-known No Popery member of Parliament, whose name, I dare say, is well known even across the Atlantic; and I ought to add that Mr. Whalley has undertaken, if needs be, to cross the Atlantic and stump the States in person on behalf of his friend. Now, Whalley is a weak-headed, absurd sort of man, at whose No-Popery crotchets the House has never done laughing. But Guilford Onslow is an able and sensible man, a gentleman of undoubted position, and one whom one would think no vulgar Australian butcher and horse-thief could possibly pass off upon as a poor aristocrat. Yet Onslow is devoted to the claimant, and speaks at the meetings day after day—stumps England, in fact, on his behalf. Mr. Onslow was a close friend of the mother of Sir Roger Tichborne, who, you will remember, died in the full conviction that this claimant was her son. Well, you are tired, of course, of the Tichborne case, and I don't mean to give you any of it. But there was to me, for a long time, something inexplicable about the faith which these men seemed to have in the claimant. I have no theory on the matter myself, except this, that the fat claimant, whoever he is or is not, is a gentleman. I say this, despite his occasional mistakes in grammar. Mr. Onslow explains this by saying (what every one admits) that the young Tichborne, as a boy, hardly knew any English, being the son of a French woman, and brought up in France; that he "finished his education" in English under the rudest tutelage in Australia, and that thus he got his mispronunciation and his bad grammar. But he certainly has all the ease, the quiet self-possession and the dignified courtesy of a well-bred English gentleman. Despite his mountain of fat there is even a certain grace in his manner. All this of course would not prove him to be the rightful heir, but it would seem to disparage the theory of the other side that he is the Wapping butcher who went out to the Australian bush. He is not an ill-looking man; the photographers gave no idea whatever of his expression, for they make him only a heavy, fat-faced, stupid fellow. The man—whoever he is—had wonderful eyes, somewhat languid and sleepy, until their owner grows a little animated, when they gleam with a strange depth in them. His expression is grave, and even melancholy. His articulation is defective, and he appears to have some difficulty in breathing; but he addresses his meetings with the most perfect self-possession and with that peculiar and imperturbable composure which in England is held to be indispensable to good breeding. His colossal arms are terminated by small and well-shaped hands (one of the witnesses, on his behalf, deposed that she identified him by his hands, those of Roger Tichborne being like the hands of a fair and plump woman), and he wears the daintiest kid gloves. I saw the claimant for the first time the other day, and I confess that he puzzled me. I had expected to see a vulgar and sinister-looking ruffian, and I saw the sort of person I have tried to describe to you. At all events, I begin to understand how men like Lord Rivers and Mr. Onslow may have been led to believe in him.

A Man Sawed in Two.

From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle, Sept. 26.

Yesterday, the 25th, one of the most fearful accidents that has occurred in this vicinity in many years, happened in a sawmill in North Byron, about 10 a. m.

A young man named Elton Whitcomb, employed as head sawyer in Captain Henshaw's mill, after a log had been sawed in o what are termed "Cants," which were thrown on to the carriage, stepped in front of the circular saw to help the tail sawyer adjust them. While in that position, it is supposed,—though of course the truth will never be known—he slipped, for he fell, striking his head against the saw. The saw passed through his body, severing it completely. From his motions, when he first slipped, it is thought he realized his danger partially, for he turned his head enough to prevent the saw from cutting that in pieces, though not enough to prevent it from being terribly mangled. He was horribly mutilated, the saw having passed through his lungs, so that the head and shoulders fell on one side of the saw and the body and legs on the other, his heart falling out from the trunk, separating from it entirely.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

What His Wife Has to Say About Him.

Interview in the San Francisco Morning Call.

Reporter. Where did Mr. Miller prepare his "Songs of the Sierras?"

Mrs. Miller. In Grant County, Oregon. In fact, many of his poems were written in that county.

Reporter. Has Mr. Miller ever visited the scenes he describes?

Mrs. Miller. Never; he gained all his knowledge of prairie and tropics from his reading.

JOAQUIN MILLER'S NAME.

Reporter. He has given himself a rather fanciful appellation. Do you know how he received it?

Mrs. Miller. He was a great admirer of Joaquin Murietta, the bandit, and one of the first poems he published depicted Murietta as a hero, which caused Mrs. Mary A. Sawtelle, who was very well acquainted with Mr. Miller, to designate him as "Joaquin" Miller. The name pleased him, and he resolved to assume it. The first volume he published was entitled "Joaquin *et al.*" This is the origin of his *nom de plume*.

Reporter. What do you think of his poems as productions of genius?

Mrs. Miller. I would not, under any circumstances, detract from his literary fame; for he works hard, and has earned his reputation as a poet dearly. He deserves the success to which he has attained, and I would not sully his literary fame on any consideration.

Reporter. He does not write as freely, then, as his poems might indicate?

Mrs. Miller. Not at all. He labors over every word, culling a word here and a line there, and reads and re-reads before he is satisfied.

Reporter. How does the sentiment of his writings accord with his real character.

Mrs. Miller. Very well indeed.

Reporter. He appears to consider all women angels?

Mrs. Miller. Silent angels, though. His ideal of a woman is a passive creature, over whom man must have complete and undisputed control. His poem "Even So," which I know was intended for myself, is a sample:

> "She has not much to say, and she
> Lifts never voice to question me
> In aught I do—and that is much.
> I love her for her patient trust,
> And my love's forty-fold return—
> A value I have not to learn."

That is his idea exactly, and he has acted it out in his whole life. Another portion of the poem speaks of

> "That round, brown, patient hand
> Of hers, that never rests till I return."

Which I think is a true reflex of his sentiment in regard to woman. I consider his descriptions very fine, but the idea he intends to convey is faulty.

Reporter. Then he is far from being a poet, both as a poet and a man?

Mrs. Miller. He has no conception of right or wrong, and I make that as an apology for many things he has done. He loves fine emotion, and neglects other and more important points.

Reporter. Is he not affectionate in his nature?

Mrs. Miller. He has no affection whatever in his manner, bearing, or demeanor.

Reporter. It would appear from his poems that he was all affection.

Mrs. Miller. That may be, but it is not so.

Reporter. When was "Myrrh," the poem he dedicated to you, published?

Mrs. Miller. It was written and published about the time of our separation. The sentiment that pervades it is very fine.

Reporter. His eccentricities are natural enough to him, I suppose.

Mrs. Miller. He has whims; his life consists of whims; but I am inclined to think that many of his eccentricities, especially in his dress, are affected. It has been the dream of his life to imitate Byron, and he attempts it even in his walk. Lord Byron was lame, you know. Mr. Miller was not lame until he became famous. In Oregon his step was firm and elastic. I am of the opinion that this is all affectation.

Reporter. How long were you his wife?

Mrs. Miller. It would have been ten years this month.

Reporter. You have children living, have you not?

Mrs. Miller (smiling). Three, Maud, Brick, and Hair. Maud, my eldest, is 8 years old. She resembles her father, and is as pretty as she can be. Hair is my youngest. I call him "Prince Hair." My boys are handsome little fellows. Perhaps it is a mother's weakness to call her children beautiful; but surely it is a heavenly weakness, and I would do anything and sacrifice everything to contribute to their happiness. They are with my mother in Portland.

Reporter. Their father must be very fond of them?

Mrs. Miller. He was not unkind to them, but he has no love for children, and I endeavored to keep them from annoying him. I would have given anything to have made him love them. He did not kiss Maud until she was 8 months old.

Reporter. How did you act toward each other upon his return from London?

Mrs. Miller. He had left me destitute, and I did not hear from him for a year, until Oregon became indignant, and the press began to circulate stories of his conduct. He then wrote to me and my friends, and sent a written denial to the charges, which he asked me to publish. When he returned to Oregon, we met at the house of a friend, and met as friends.

Reporter. Do you intend to lead a literary life here?

Mrs. Miller. I must educate and support my children, and shall use every honorable means to do so, even raising myself from comparative obscurity by Mr. Miller's own reputation. It remains to be seen how a critical public will receive me.

—Some admirer of Lewis Cass recommends that a tablet in memory of the great Michigander be set in the massive masonry of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, in commemoration of the eminent service which he did in opening that pathway of commerce between Superior and the Lower Lakes.

—A Providence editor was recently presented with nothing less than $80,000 in bank-bills and checks on the Planters' Bank of Savannah, Georgia. The bills have all served their purpose as money and been cancelled, but the checks show marks of having been stolen before they were paid. The latter all bear the date of 1835, and the bills were issued between 1851 and 1858. The entire lot were discovered in a bale of cotton which arrived there a few weeks ago.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Coughs, Colds, etc., only 25 cents. Brown's Teething Cordial for children. Pleasant, reliable, and safe. Only 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Royal Havana Lottery. Great Reduction in Prices. Tickets sold at J. B. MARTINS & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Box 4685 Post Office, New York.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

The justice of the verdict rendered by the public years ago in favor of the Mexican Mustang Liniment must be apparent to all who have used that famous prescription or seen it used. Its healing influence is irresistible. The most obstinate forms of neuralgia or rheumatic disease are totally cured by it, and that in an inconceivably short space of time. External injuries or sores whether of man or beast, as well as all equine or human maladies for which a liniment may be used, are speedily remedied by its use. Remember it is not merely a palliative but an eradicant of disease.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE OVER FIFTY ENGINE lathes, all sizes. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 9 FOOT BED, 36x36; TWO 5-foot, 24x24; two 5 foot, 20x20; one 7 foot, 20x20 iron planers for sale low by W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST WOOD PLANER EVER made; beats anything made at Worcester. Call and see them. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE: One stationary engine nearly new, 10 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke; main shaft, fly-wheel, and 1 band wheel 7 feet 6 inches diameter, 14 inch face, pump, heater, steam pipes, safety valve, complete, will be sold cheap. Also one Daniels' planer and one Woodworth surfacer. Address Springfield Manufacturing Co., L. H. CONVERSE, Supt., Springfield, Ill.

THOSE IN WANT OF WOOD WORKING MAchinery, will be pleased to learn that we now keep in stock the well-known Witherby, Rugg & Richardson's Planers, and Matchers, &c., and have full control for the sale of those machines in the city and the West generally. Being the only machines of the kind that will at all compare for durability, simplicity of construction, and smoothness of work, with the premium machines built by the Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, in whose store a full stock of machinery, wood and iron of all kinds is constantly kept on hand, including all sizes of engines and boilers, saws, shingle, and heading machinery, &c., &c. Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, H. G. WORMER, Treasurer, 27 and 29 South Canal-st., Chicago.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 27TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1872, on North Wells-st., between Erie and Hill-sts., one cemetery deed, and two warrantee deeds, all three held by William Kemper. The finder will receive a suitable reward by returning the same to WILLIAM KEMPER, 132 Fullerton-av.

MISSING—LEFT HIS HOME ON FRIDAY evening, a boy named Wm. [illegible] Watts, 13 years of age, light complexion, wearing black clothes, black felt hat, blue and white necktie. Any information will be very thankfully received by his afflicted parents. Please address E. WARD B. WATTS, 321 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A SET of elegant fixtures, shelving counters, show case, chandeliers, &c., suitable for drug or cigar store. Also a fine Indian figure. Apply at 119 South Dearborn-st., Room 4.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. ESAIAS WARREN, 12 CHAMber of Commerce. SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS. South Park Boulevard, 800 ft. Oakwood Boulevard, 1,000 ft. Vincennes-av., 800 ft. Egan-av., 700 ft. Michigan-av., 250 ft. Wabash-av., 250 ft. Indiana-av., 300 ft. Prairie-av., 1,000 ft. Calumet-av., 1,000 ft. South Park proper, 800 ft. Most of the above, comprising some of the very choicest property in the market, can be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at low prices and on easy terms, and it may be confidently asserted that there is no property anywhere in which capital can be invested with greater safety or certainty of large future profits. Titles unquestionable.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND FIRST-CLASS MARble front house, No. 664 Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. Two marble front houses, Nos. 508 and 510 Michigan-av., just south of Fourteenth-st. $16,000 each. A first-class 3-story and basement brick house, with 50 feet of ground on Michigan-av. (No. 667), between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts. The 3 story and basement marble front house, No. 392 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st. A very nice, 3-story, marble front house, No. 37 Twenty-fifth-st., east of South Park-av. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT, 2 ACRES, southeast corner of Kinzie and Ogden-sts., having 300 feet of railroad front; one quarter or one-third of the purchase price will be taken in new furniture. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—FIFTY LOTS on Oakley and Leavitt-sts and Western-av.; must be sold within 10 days; price $450 and $500; only $100 cash required. Call and take 15 minutes' ride and see them. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 136 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 8 per cent.; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED F. FISHER, 145 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—590 WEST VAN BUren-st. 12 rooms, all modern improvements; first-class locality. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—100 FT. SOUTH FRONT, WITH 2 houses, Twenty-third-st., east of Prairie-av. I. T. SALTER, Room 6, 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PRICE $160,000—THE 20 ACRE block Southwest corner Thirty first and Wallace-sts. Inside city property, high and dry; something that the people want immediately to build homes upon. Land in that locality is retailing at $10,000 per acre. Gentlemen, this block is decidedly the best thing now offered for sale in the Chicago market, and all I ask is investigation. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND EASY TERMS—First class stone-front house, 2 story, basement and mansard roof, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., and will rent to party buying part of furniture. S. DELAMATER, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—40 CITY LOTS AT A GREAT BARgain. I want a party with $2,000 to $2,500 to take an interest in purchase. Address G 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS, 2½ ACRES, ON FIFTY-third-st., between Paulina and Wood, at a bargain. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME AND EASY terms, lots on Adams and Leavitt-sts; no cash payments required if improved at once. ABNER TAYLOR, 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ADAMS AND LEAVITT-sts on long time, and without cash payment if improved at once. ABNER TAYLOR, 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT $12,000, RENTS FOR $1,600 PER annum, best bargain in Chicago, houses and lots Nos. 93 and 95 South Jefferson-st., near Madison-st. Examine immediately. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, LOT, AND BARN ON Washington-av., near Paulina-st; price, $3,000, half cash; call immediately. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS' LEASE—22x91 feet on State-st., east front, 83 ft north of Randolph-st. Terms of lease $1,200 per year for first 5 years and $1,500 per year for balance of term. This splendid lease will be sold for the small of $3,000, if taken immediately. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 12 Chamber of Commerce.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, described as the s w ¼ of sec. 21, 38, 14. It is on the highest part of the Vincennes Ridge, and has 1,320 feet front on the proposed Eighty-seventh-st boulevard. Less than two blocks from the new depot and Post Office. Dummy trains on the Rock Island Railroad run at hours to suit merchants and mechanics, to and from the grand depot on VanBuren-st. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, 8 LOTS at $300 each, and 18 lots at $200 each, either on monthly or annual payments, to suit the purchaser. The latter front on Halsted-st, which is 100 feet wide, and is gravelled all the way into the city. These are the best lots at South Englewood. Dummy trains on Rock Island Railroad are run at hours to accommodate merchants and mechanics. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN SEC. 26, 39, 13, NEAR Lawndale. 40 acres in S. W. 1-4 22, 38, 13. 80 acres in S. W. 1-4 28, 38, 13. 5 acres in Lake View, near the shore. REES, PIERCE & CO., 126 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL 10, 20, 40, AND 80 ACRE tracts for subdivision, south and west, near city and parks. Some of them much below the market value. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM OF 320 ACRES in Lee County, Illinois, half a mile from depot. Above farm is under a high state of cultivation. Also farm of 600 acres in Vermillion County, Illinois, three-quarters of a mile from depot. Also farm of 640 acres in Ford County, Illinois, 1½ miles from depot. Also hotel and furniture, all new, 25 rooms, at the crossing of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, and Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroads. Also farm of 400 acres under a high state of cultivation on Fox River, in Kane County, Ill. Any of the above property will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for Chicago city property. ABNER TAYLOR, 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE PRAIRIE FARM, IN good cultivation, with one-third the growing crop, 25 miles southwest of Chicago, near railroad, at $30 per acre. Will exchange for Chicago property. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES AT COST FOR 30 days; largest assortment in the city. Also, children's carriages, with reversible bodies. Call and see at EDWARD'S Repository, 219 Michigan-av., opposite Tremont House.

CHEAP FOR CASH—GOOD BUSINESS RIG, top buggy, horse, harness; must be sold; owner going away. A. MARTIN, 180 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LOT, OR horse and buggy, a good close carriage or hack, in good condition. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUGGY HORSE, 5 YEARS old. Call at corner Twenty-ninth and Buddan-sts.

FOR SALE—WISHING TO MAKE ROOM FOR goods of our own manufacture, we will sell a lot of well made and serviceable eastern made phaetons and buggies at cost. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 325 and 327 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE, LIGHT CLARence of Brewster's make, at cost. Also one light two-horse coupes, very cheap; been used a few times. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 325 and 327 Wabash-av.

KEEPING FOR HORSES—GOOD PASTURAGE now, and also kept through winter, near city, by C. B. BECKWITH & CO., 150 Michigan-av.

PARTIES IN WANT OF BUGGIES, PHAEtons, road or business wagons, &c., will do well to call on FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av. They will sell their stock for the next 30 days at cost to close out.

SEVERAL WORK DRIVING, AND RIDING horses for sale; also, top buggy, phaeton, and two-seated carriage and harness. 70 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A HORSE AND BUGGY FOR BUSIness; will pay with good lot inside boulevard. Address G 24, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

AUGUST IHL, BLUE ISLAND-AV.—CORNET and violin teacher. First-class music furnished for private parties.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—LAW SCHOOL—Instructors and subjects (in part) for 1872-73: PROFESSORS. Emory Washburn, LL. D., Real Property and Constitutional Law. [illegible] Evidence and Equity. C. C. Langdell, A. M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure. A vacancy, to be filled shortly. LECTURERS. Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, LL. D., The Jurisdiction, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States. Hon. George T. Bigelow, LL. D., Marine Insurance. Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, LL. D., Wills and Administration. Nicholas St John Green, LL. B., Criminal Law and Torts. The Academic Year begins Sept. 26, 1872. For a circular containing full information, address, JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WHO WISH TO ATtain a thorough knowledge of the German or the French languages, will please apply to No. 1248 Wabash-av. Private lessons, either at the residences of the scholars or at the above place. Terms moderate.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—THE SUBSCRIBER who has had twelve years' experience in the business and a few thousand dollars, desires either an active or special partner with from several to $10,000 to join him for the purpose of increasing the business. References first class. All communications strictly confidential. Address E 16, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN REPAIRING, LOCKsmithing, and jobbing, carpenter preferred; capital required. Or will sell a set of tools; sure of $5 per day, and business constantly increasing. Call at 171 West Madison-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW HUNdred dollars to take entire charge of business. Inquire of H. B. STEVENS, 127 West Washington.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS tinner—A practical hardware man, with not less than $2,000. Inquire at 187 Blue Island av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CASH, IN manufacturing already started; wanted to enlarge it. Call at 329 Carroll-st., corner Ann, Chicago, any day; a wood workman preferred.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $2,500 IN a substantial business now under way; profits large and sure; an opportunity seldom offered. Call on F. RUMSEY, 22 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000, SILENT or active, in a well established importing house. References exchanged. G 77, Tribune Branch office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle, and sew from the finest nainsook to heaviest overcoating and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY selling new oleographs (imitations of oil paintings). Send for circulars. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 8 Lind's Block, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. COMpetency for small investment. 10,000 sold in six months. Address, with stamp, Geo. W. Manlig, Co., 117 Third-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 134 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments and work given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & McINERNY, City Agents, main office 323 West Madison-st. [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A PARLOR COOK STOVE, in good condition. Apply at 358 Cottage Grove-av.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale can find a cash customer by addressing "Furniture," care Carrier No. 2.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES—45 LAKE-ST., 22x180, FIVE stories, with vault and elevator. 51 Lake-st., 20x190, 5 stories, with vault and elevator. 146, 148, 150 and 152 (mezzanine) South Clark-st. J. M. MARSHALL, real estate agent, 134 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 25x75 ON WEST MADIson-st; light and airy; suitable for any business. Also, a corner 52x78. By WM. H. THOMPSON, West Madison-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, one half of basement No. 53 South Canal-st. and lower floor of the rear, No. 57 West Water-st., suitable for manufacturing business or storage. Inquire of KAESTNER BROS., 53 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, $35; 146 North Market-st., next to corner of Erie. Inquire 144 Market or G. F. BAY, 30 Fucker-st.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 21, 23, and 25 South Canal-st., 60x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. P. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND basements, in new marble front buildings on State-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. C. S. WALLER, 320 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—TWO STORES ON STATE-ST., near Twenty-ninth; excellent location and reasonable rent. PECKHAM & BROWN, 475 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT. INquire at No. 233 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS FURNISHed or unfurnished, at 34 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE OFFICE IN OTIS Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts; $15 per month. Inquire at Room 41.

TO RENT—PACKING HOUSE COMPLETE, capacity 700 to 800 hogs per day. Apply to 538 Archer-av.

TO RENT—STORE, 20X100, WITH 15-HORSE power engine, all in running order, in central location on State-st., near Twelfth-st.; will sell machinery cheap. For further particulars inquire at J. SNOWALL & BRO, 554 State-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW SPLENDID STORE, second from the corner, corner West Van Buren and Charles-sts, next the general office of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, in the new brick building. To a good tenant; no saloon wanted. Inquire in basement, or 242 South Water-st., Room 4. G. WM MUELLER.

TO RENT—BASEMENT—LARGE AND AIRY, well lighted; suitable for storage or light business of any kind; location central and terms reasonable. Inquire at 153 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE with ten rooms, in a fine neighborhood, to rent cheap. Inquire at 169 Park-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, NO. 164 Twenty-seventh-st.; rent $25 per month. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison.

TO RENT—AND SOME FURNITURE FOR sale, marble-front house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—NOV. 1, MARBLE FRONT RESIdence, No. 787 Wabash-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL, WELL FURNISHED, IN a thriving city in central Illinois. Most all the furniture goes with the house, balance, with lease, for sale. Lease three years. A rare chance. Apply soon. Direct to Box 1,424, Jacksonville, Ill.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED nice clean dwellings, for boarding houses or residences; modern improvements. 150 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES, MILWAUKEE fronts just finished, with every modern improvement; in the block on North State, at just north of Chicago-av. Apply to E. ANTHONY, 77 Dearborn-st., Rice's Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN QUIET private dwelling, with best attention, at 514 Wabash-av.; unexceptionable reference required.

TO RENT—2 PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, UNfurnished, to respectable parties; nice locality, close to street cars; $15 per month. Address X 99, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-ST. Have water and water-closets; suitable for housekeeping. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, 233 WEST MADISON ST. Thompson's Block, first floor; gas, water, and water-closets, suitable for offices or housekeeping. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED front rooms, connected with nice large closets, use of bath room, gas, &c., in a private family, suitable for lady and gent, or two gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Apply at 44 Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS WITHIN 2 BLOCKS OF Post office; 2 or 3 nice large front rooms. Inquire at 206 Michigan av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, in a private family; no boarders. 249 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE PLEASANT FRONT room, neatly furnished, kept in good order. Apply 560 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE WINTER, TO GENTLEmen, two connecting parlors, furnished with carpets, chandeliers, and curtains. Apply 371 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BARN ABOUT 50x100, capable of stalling 25 horses in half basement and 15 wagons on floor above, with lofts for hay and feed, location to be within six or eight blocks of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago depot. To any one who will build such a barn, they can obtain a first-class tenant on lease for a long term of years by applying to the Adams Express Company, 53 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING-HOUSE with modern improvements for a private family, on South Side, furnished or unfurnished. Address Government Goods Depot, 195 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE. I want a house in first-class location, either South or West Side, until May 1; a small house neatly furnished required, for which a fair rental will be paid. Apply through P. O. or in person to E. W. UNDERWOOD, care Hall, Kimbark & Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE SUBSCRIBER wants, for his own use, during the winter, a comfortable house, furnished or unfurnished, containing not less than eight rooms, situated on some pleasant street in the South or West Division. Any party having such will please call at my office, or send particulars by mail. SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

39 WEST ADAMS-ST., GREEN WILLOW House. $1.00 per day, $4.00 to $5.00 per week. Nice rooms, 100 beds, first-class table.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—YANKEE House. Rooms to rent, with board by the week, day, or meal.

153 WEST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with board; all modern improvements; location first class and central.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PARTIES desiring first-class board and rooms can be accomodated on and after Oct. 1.

South Side.

499 BURNSIDE-ST. (DEARBORN), NEAR Twenty-ninth—Pleasant furnished rooms, with first-class board, at very low rates, for single or married persons.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD for gentlemen for the winter. McALLISTER.

ELDRIDGE COURT, NOS. 6 AND 8—A SUITE of rooms, fronting on Michigan av, to rent with board. Day boarders received. References required.

NEVADA HOTEL, 177 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-st.—Fine large rooms, handsomely furnished, with first class board at moderate rates.

North Side.

205 RUSH-ST.—PRIVATE BOARDING house. Mrs. SUCK.

Country.

COUNTRY BOARD—SEVERAL LARGE PLEASant and comfortably furnished rooms, with board for the winter; terms moderate. Address Box 454, Naperville.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A LADY, PERMAnently for the winter, in the South Division, Michigan or Wabash-avs, between Twelfth and Eighteenth sts., preferred. References exchanged. Address T 99, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHed rooms, with board, for a gentleman and lady, with a widow lady where there are no other boarders, and where will be found a pleasant home. Address, stating terms and location, O 95, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND GOOD ROOMS, FOR GENTLEman and wife, in a quiet family, with no other boarders preferred. Address Box 381 Postoffice.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED SIGN SHOP FOR sale doing a good business; will be sold cheap. 95 West Madison-st.

BAKING BUSINESS FOR SALE OR RENT—A good business established 8 years, now doing a good business, in a flourishing town, 60 miles west of Chicago. A good baker wanted immediately. Address drawer 695, Morris, Ill.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—A FLOURISHING Liberal Republican weekly newspaper in one of the best portions of Illinois is offered for sale; good reasons given for selling; a half interest will be sold to the right man. Address TYPO, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE—I WILL SELL OUT THAT old established millinery and notion store at 556 South Halsted-st. No better place in the city. Cause, sickness.

SAW MILL FOR SALE, CHEAP. ONE BLANdy's circular saw mill; saws, 53 and 30. J. G. MERRIMAN, 55 South Canal-st.

SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE, KNOWN as Baltimore House, for sale, cheap. No. 64 North Canal-st.

STOCK, LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A WELL-established wholesale fruit, nut, and fancy grocery business; reasons for selling, too much other business to attend to. Apply at 111 West Lake-st., or 137 North Wells-st.

SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE at 42 East Kinzie-st.; very low price.

THE LEASE AND PART FIXTURES OF a first class bar and billiard room, for sale. Good location, and well adapted to a first-class lager beer saloon. Apply immediately to M. T. NORSE, 160 South Desplaines-st.

THE COSMOPOLITAN BILLIARD PARLORS, No. 238 South Clark-st., for sale. The owner being about to leave the city, a great bargain may be secured by calling at once.

$800. CHANCE EXTRAORDINARY. HALF interest in a business thoroughly respectable, paying a few thousands at once. Orders on hand. Address G 26 Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 182 TWENTY second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

WANTED—I WILL PURCHASE $20,000 WORTH of Commercial National Bank stock at its market value. GEORGE SAWIN, Rooms 13 and 21 Exchange Building, cor Washington and Clark-sts.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate in sums of $5,000 and upward; smaller sums on improved Illinois farms. MCKINNON & MARSH, 12 Clark-st.

WANTED—$30,000, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT 10 per cent, on choice improved city property. Address T 87, Tribune office.

$3,500 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN Cook County. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 281 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport; all law business done. NEWELL PRATT, Attorney, State and United States, 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,277.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOT DESIRABLE FOR LIVERY stable on Sherman-st., between Pacific Hotel and Rock Island Depot. Apply at 25 Bryan Block.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER. For particulars address for one week, MARSH & DUNBAR, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—SIX GOOD CARRIAGE OR LIGHT body-makers; good wages by the day or piece. None but the best of workmen wanted. A. R. Brown can have 100 plaster bodies to make. Intemperate men need not apply. E. MURRAY, Niles, Mich.

WANTED—A MEAT COOK; ALSO AN order cook; highest wages paid. Apply at Bethel Home, southwest corner West Lake and Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER TO come into the country, steady employment. Call on, or address, stating wages expected, SNOW & CO., Batavia, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER. APPLY THIS morning to DECKER BROS., 219 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TIN AND SHEET IRON worker. Inquire at 513 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BY THE JEFFERSON WOOLEN Manufacturing Co., Jefferson, Wis., a good Crompton loom weaver, to weave on a broad Crompton fancy loom.

WANTED GOOD STEAM FITTERS. SAMUEL I. POPE & CO., No 11 North Jefferson-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—3,000 MEN TO WORK ON THE KEMPE Levee, Parish of Tensas, State of Louisiana, 60 miles below Vicksburg, Miss. The works have been commenced, and will last during the winter and spring. The highest wages will be paid monthly. Apply on the works to John B. Reid, P. J. Keary, F. Tyrrell, Daniel Ennis, B. McNamara, Baggott & Hughes, and T. Byrne. P. J. KENNEDY & CO., Contractors. Office 229 Gravier-st., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS ON CAIRO AND Fulton Railroad, of Arkansas. Work for one year; $2.25 per day; good station work; free transportation from St. Louis to work, furnished by WM. HUGHES, 1200 Broadway, St. Louis. MANDEVILLE & ALLEN, Little Rock, Ark.

WANTED—COMPETENT MEN TO SELL THE patent knife cleaner and sharpener, liberal percentage and expenses will be paid to reliable men. Address C. ALSOP, 133 LaSalle-st., between Monroe and Adams.

WANTED—50 LABORERS FOR THE C. & P. Railroad; wages, $2.25 per day. 20 for city work; highest wages paid. Call at 23 West Madison-st. E. F. SHAW, Agent.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN, for bank messenger; must speak English. Address, in hand-writing, with reference, U 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS TO SELL AT private sale, on big commissions, cheap city lots to workingmen and others. Address T 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—THIS DAY—1,000 RAILROAD LAborers for Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2 to $2.25; board, $4; free fare for all; a steady winter's work given. We also want 75 sawmill hands to leave to-day; wages $25 and $35 per month and board; 15 for city work at $2.75 per day; 1 foreman who understands bridge work. No cheap tickets sold to laborers going South. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph.

WANTED—STOUT, ACTIVE BOY, ACCUSTOMed to work about planing mill. H. M. SHERWOOD, 166 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED waiter, also a small boy that can make himself useful, with references, at 566 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE COLORed waiters at the Avenue House, corner Wabash av and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR THE NORTH-western & Wisconsin Central Railroad: 200 men for railroad ten miles from Chicago; wages, $2.25 and $2.50. 25 wood choppers. 20 sawmill hands. Free fare and no fees. 2,000 men for the South. Cheap tickets to all points in the South. Apply to Chicago Emigrant Bureau, 23 West Lake-st., and 2 North Wells-st.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE ORDERS, FARMhands, quarrymen, 500 laborers, to go south, men for Government work and Northern Pacific Railroad, at 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—50 GOOD MEN FOR SPARTA TUNnel, wages $2; work lasts till next May; 200 men for M. & N. R. R., entirely free fare; no fees; 10 men for brick yards; 50 men for city work; 20 sawmill men, and 4 for shovelling sand; 1,000 men for different work South. Cheap tickets to the work. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—250 RAILROAD LABORERS; 25 sawmill hands; 50 men for city work; 15 for brickyard. Highest wages. 35 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate—pays better than wages.

WANTED—A BOY WHO LIVES WITH HIS parents, in a dry good store. J. BANDMAN, 528 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, ONE who understands waiting in a Restaurant. Apply to-day, at 571 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE washer at stables 715 and 717 West Lake-st; best of wages will be paid.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART ACTIVE BOY, used to working in a kitchen—understands waiting, at Professor Coignard's Restaurant, corner South Water and La Salle-sts.

WANTED—A MAN TO CARVE MEATS AND assist about the kitchen. Apply at the California Restaurant, 58 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; one that knows how to work; wages $4.25. Apply at 1406 Wabash-av., just north of Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply this morning, at 159 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, COOK AND CHAMbermaid, private family. Swedish or Norwegians preferred. Apply at 97 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND-WORK. Apply Tuesday, at 332 West Washington-st.

WANTED—COOK, $5; KITCHEN GIRL, $4 50; private boarding-house. S. J. TOWSON, Otis Building, Room 27, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a small family. 606 Sedgwick-st., corner Wisconsin-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, in a private family. Apply at 53 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork and a woman to wash. Come early. 172 West Adams-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO WORK ON Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines, at the shirt store No. 81 West Madison-st., corner Jefferson.

WANTED—10 GOOD DRESS MAKERS, FOR finishing of dresses. No. 385 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—2 GOOD HAIR DRESSERS THAT understand weaving and curling thoroughly, also 2 apprentice girls, at 326 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO MOUNT CHROMOS, one familiar with the business only need apply. Inquire at 24 West Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL—TO A SUITABLE person good wages and a permanent situation will be given. Apply Monday after 9 o'clock, at 491 Michigan av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL bookkeeper has from 4 to 6 hours to spare daily; is a good correspondent; reference the very highest; is open to an engagement. Address F 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN of large experience as bookkeeper, salesman, and in general business, in this city; best of city references given. Address F. LONG, Barnes House.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to learn the tinner's trade. Address C. P. F., Box 788, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN MOULder. A foreman moulder of large experience, will be disengaged Nov. 1. Advertiser has a good practical knowledge of all descriptions of machinery moulding, both land and marine. Best of references. Address Wm. MCCLEERY, P. O. Box 825, Boston, Mass.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ARCHITECTS AND Surveyors—A respectable youth, 14 years of age, wishes employment in an office, and will make himself generally useful. Address K JUN'R, 1166 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERman, well recommended, who is willing to make himself generally useful in any kind of business. Address H 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS—A young gentleman, speaking English and French fluently, competent in the drug retail business, and having attended two courses of medical lectures, desires a situation as prescription clerk or assistant physician. Best references given. Call, or address, 181 and 183 West Madison-st., down stairs, at M. L. Laberge's Billiard Hall.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AMERICAN FAMIlies in want of good Scandinavian girls, please call at MRS. LAGONI'S office, 35 West Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls in small families. South Side preferred. Call Monday at 75 Ohio-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY HOLDing a normal school diploma wants a situation as teacher in a school or private family; or to give private lessons in French. Address S 34, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND Miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to J. GELDER, Loan office, 364 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—BOUGHT FROM A SINGLE VOLume to an entire library. Call or address the old Antiquarian Book Store, CHAPIN & CO., 92 East Harrison-st., between Post Office and State-st.

TO STOCK SALESMEN, BUTCHERS, AND Packers of Beef and Pork: The advertiser, a thorough practical judge of cattle and pigs, and purveyor of live cattle and meat to the British army and navy, is now in Chicago with a view of treating with responsible parties for the preserving and curing of beef and pork for the Government, etc. The highest references given and required. Address P 96, Tribune office.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—ALL CONFECtioners, hotel keepers, and bakers, who are in want of good pastry cooks, confectioners, and cake bakers, are kindly requested to call or write to the Confectioner Headquarters, No. 77 Allen-st., New York.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR cast off clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 317 South Clark-st., between Harrison and Polk-sts. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A WATER-POWER custom and flouring mill of three run of stone; must be in a good wheat-growing country, convenient to railroad, and on a durable stream. Address MILLER, Box 184, Geneseo, Henry County, Ill.

WANTED—WE WILL START FOR COLORAdo on Monday, the 30th inst. All who want a good home of 160 acres farm, come and see us. I will go with you. Office, 329 West Madison-st. E. S. GREEN, General Superintendent, South-western Colony.

WANTED—25 GOOD DOUBLE TEAMS AND carts, to haul dirt; a good price paid. Apply to M. T. JAMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st., near Kinzie-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 25 TEAMS FOR RAILroad work; all winter job; pay $5 per day. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR ILLINOIS, IOWA, Wisconsin, and Minnesota to sell the A 1a Balm; warranted to remove tan, freckles, pimples, moth, also, a sure cure for salt-rheum; also, the A 1a Hair Tonic, warranted to effectually remove dandruff, cleanse, beautify, and strengthen the hair. Agents wanted in every county. For particulars, address CORWEN, Prescott, Pierce County, Wis.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—2 MARBLE FRONT AND 2 brick residences, South Side; 4 good houses on West Side; 8 houses in suburban towns; 3 good farms. For sale—Lots on Tyler-st. near Robey; 20,000 modern brick house on Jackson-st., cheap; 4 different tracts of acre property adjoining to the city. H. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 131 East Madison-st.

NEVADA.

Northern Nevada---Good Roads---Sage-Chickens---Hot Springs and Geysers.

The Weather in the Mountains---Frontier Houses and Corrals---Earthquakes.

Vicissitudes of Mining---Unfortunate Men---Quartz Mills and Silver Bricks.

Lake Tahoe--The Old Road Across the Desert--Romances of the Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Oreana, Nevada, Sept. 12.

The northern portion of the State of Nevada appears to be almost a desert, though, on the high plateaux, there are some fine grazing grounds. It is almost impossible to convey a correct idea of it. There are several long ranges of mountains, not remarkably high, and in the valleys intervening may be found huge bushes of

SAGE BRUSH,

which answers pretty well for fuel. The brush burns rapidly, but makes a good fire while it lasts. The inside or fibrous portion of the bark of the sage-brush the Indians twist up into long coils, which they use during the night as torches. It is sometimes necessary, in their pillaging excursions, to have a light by night, and the fire which is carried in these sage-brush ropes lasts a long time. The Indians make long robes of rabbit-skins, which are warm and comfortable during the winter months. I do not know what some of these poor creatures would do during the cold weather were it not for the rabbits. They kill great numbers of them during the latter months of autumn, and hang them up and let them freeze, and thus have a supply for the winter.

NO ROADS CAN BE FINER

than those on the table lands, and the stage-coaches, or, more properly, mud-wagons, roll over them as easily and as smoothly as they do over the finest turnpike roads in the world. It is pleasant enough to travel in this way, and there are stations all along from the Central Pacific Railroad to the silver mines in Idaho Territory. I believe it was Dr. Johnson who declared that travelling in a stage-coach, over good roads, in the summer-time, was the most delightful pleasure a human being could find on this earth. Perhaps the Doctor was correct about it, as the pleasure of travelling over the smooth plains on the uplands is one of the most exhilarating that can possibly be imagined. The air is bracing and vigorous,—coming, as it does, from the peaks of the mountains, where all is pure and wholesome; the scenery, on either side, is sufficiently diversified to make it interesting, and the horses seem to go along as if they really enjoyed the exercise.

Coming down from the mines, there is generally some

SILVER BULLION ON BOARD,

and the Express-Agent sits above his box, alongside of the driver, with a short double-barrelled shot-gun in his hand, ready cocked, and prepared for any emergency from "road-agents," as the robbers are called, or from Indians. The Agent neither sleeps nor lets that gun go out of his hands during the whole trip. He looks grim and resolute, and submits to no nonsense.

There are some lands near Quin's River which will eventually be filled with fine farms. In Paradise Valley, there is already a thriving settlement, and some of the farmers own fine herds of cattle. This was formerly the home of one branch of the Pi-Ute Indian tribe, and they surrendered it to the whites with great reluctance. The streams which empty into the river abound in the finest brook-trout, and along them, amid the willow-bushes, the Indians loved to dwell.

SAGE-HENS

are numerous, and on frosty mornings they may be found in considerable flocks huddled together, after the manner of quails or partridges. Sage-chickens are good eating after they have been parboiled to get the sage taste out of them. I liked them very much until I heard a man declare that "he had as lief eat a cat as one of them," after which I never could relish them, do what I might, though, in truth, they are as good eating as a pheasant or prairie chicken; and belong to the same family. They are handsome birds, being gray, and beautifully marked on the body and wings with black spots. The tail-feathers are pointed, and, when spread out, present an elegant appearance. They have a ruff about the neck, and, when excited, the males puff this out and swell up their necks, "jet under their advanced plumes," strutting about and uttering their peculiar calls. They seem to live on the leaves of the sage-brush, and upon grass-seeds. They are all sage enough, though some of them are extremely young.

Above Pyramid Lake is the

BLACK ROCK DESERT,

or Valley of the Mud Lakes, which is over 80 miles long and from 10 to 12 miles in width, and as perfect a desert as there is on earth. It is as level as a house-floor, and upon its whole surface there is neither a spear of grass nor a shrub of any kind. It makes an excellent road during the summer months, but, in spring-time, is covered with water.

HOT SPRINGS

may be found in every portion of the State, bubbling up and puffing away in fine style; and one of them, near Virginia City, on account of its puffing propensities, has obtained for itself the name of the Steamboat Spring. The waters in many of the springs are strongly impregnated with alkali (sulphate of soda), so as to render them unfit for use; and, in some places, the bones of oxen may be seen, which have been killed by drinking too much of this kind of water. The poor animals, after toiling many a weary mile across the desert-places, come upon these alkali pools of cool water, and drink to repletion, and soon afterward swell up and die, and their carcasses are left above ground, where they taint the air for miles around. I knew a case where a horse fell into a boiling spring, and was scalded to death in a few minutes. The next morning his bones could be seen at the bottom of the spring, as white as ivory, the flesh having entirely disappeared.

THE CLIMATE HERE

is cool during the whole year, and, at times in the winter-season, is intensely cold. Snow falls on the mountains from October to the following June, and, in some places, it lies on the ground during the whole year. It is pleasant in the valleys even during the winter; but, in the mountains, where the mining operations are carried on, it is sometimes terrible. The wind blows with the most unmitigated fury, and snow, gravel, and dust are hurled about in every direction. Bad weather is the rule,—good weather the exception. In the cold days of winter, the boiling springs at a distance present a peculiar and at the same time interesting appearance. A huge cloud of steam and heated vapor hangs over them, which may be seen a great ways off, and it is wafted to and fro by the wind, like a great white winding-sheet. The creeks that flow from these springs may be traced through the valleys by the white lines of fog which envelop them, curling in and out among the rocks like some wierd spectre of the mountains. Gaunt and grim from the mountain-sides, seamed by the storms of ages, and black from the heats of old volcanoes long since extinct and gone to their slumbers. The country round about is covered with old, scraggy pieces of lava, and huge chunks of obsidian or volcanic glass, glitter in the sunlight, adding desolation to the landscape.

The way some of the people

LIVE ON THE FRONTIER

is by no means pleasing to the mass of mankind. A hut built of sods, covered with poles and brush, a hard dirt floor, and but few windows, form many of the rude habitations of the settlers; for trees in this section are very scarce indeed. There is an abundance of good building stone; but, as yet, the people who live away from the towns are too limited in their means to admit of their making extensive edifices. Near the houses there is generally found a corral, or cattle-yard, in which the cattle and horses are driven at nightfall to prevent their being stolen by Indians. Some of these corrals are very secure, and for [illegible] done upon them than [illegible] the settlers themselves. [illegible] security

ARE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY,

and, were it not for them, it would be out of the question to think of keeping any kind of stock in the Indian country. They are built of stone, or the trunks of trees planted close together in the ground, and there is a strong iron bound gate, which is fastened by a large lock. In spite of all these precautions, the Indians frequently crawl into the corrals, and in case they are unable to get in, I have known them to shoot down the cattle inside in mere wantonness, by sticking their rifles through between the logs. They are up to all kinds of schemes where cruelty to men or animals is concerned, and it would be useless to try to teach them anything in that line.

THE EARTHQUAKE

which did so much damage in Owen's Valley, in March last, was severely felt in several places in Nevada. There are but few inhabitants directly east of Owen's Valley, and there are confined to two or three small mining-camps at the east base of the Inyo range of mountains. It was in this region that the shock was most severe. The country hereabouts has not been explored, but is known to be desolate, dry, and barren. No great amount of damage was done, though the inhabitants had a great scare, and it was a long time before they overcame their nervousness. It seems to be pretty well established now that our country on the Pacific Coast will be visited periodically by earthquakes, and that they will do considerable damage. The one here referred to was the most destructive of any ever known in the United States, of which we have any account, many houses having been shaken down, and between twenty and thirty people killed. Had this earthquake occurred in a densely-populated community, no one can estimate the great amount of damage it might have done. The whole of Owen's Valley was desolated by it. Several water-courses were changed, and the waters ran in new channels. Immense rifts or chasms were formed, miles in extent, and the face of the country was, in some places, entirely changed. A great amount of stock was killed, consisting of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, during these dreadful convulsions.

I never can understand how some of the people in Nevada get along in the way of

MAKING A LIVING.

They seem to have enough, but are never at work, and, all in all, take life remarkably easy. Along the whole Pacific Coast there is a class of men who, in miners' phrase, "have lost their grip." That is, they have some time or other made some money and lost it. This may have occurred three or four times, until now they try no more, and seem absolutely to have sunk in the Slough of Despond. This is a painful sight, and one that brings up sorrowful reflections. Some of the best mines have been discovered by men who are so poor to-day that they are suffering for the ordinary necessaries of life. They have toiled on the mountain-sides and in the gulches, and given the very best years of their lives in developing the mines, and now, when old age is creeping upon them, they go about friendless and unheeded, and scoffed at, perhaps, by the very men they have helped to enrich. Mining is a

HARD THOUGH FASCINATING LIFE.

Often, when a man has labored months and months, perhaps years and years, in developing a mine, he sees all of his hopes blasted, and the weary months of toil and privation thrown away for nothing. At last he is forced to give up while hoping against hope, and, taking with him the shattered remnants of his little fortune, he moves off to some new scene, where the same dreary and hopeless drama is again enacted, and so on until he is ready to take his departure to new and untried scenes. Broken-hearted men there are in the mountains, and it is certainly a dreary thing to meet them. Shattered manhood is a most depressing spectacle at best, but away in the lonely mines it seems doubly so. Many and many a man has left his home in the Eastern States full of high hopes and joyous expectations, to find, after a time, all his hopes crushed and his expectations turned to naught. I once heard a miner say that all the work that had been done in the mines had not paid

A CENT A DAY!

Just think of it! All those millions and millions of days' work done in the river beds, gulches, and deep mines, and not yielding a cent a day! This man was a man of intelligence, and honestly believed what he said. How many nice farms this work would have opened; how many houses it would have built; and if it had been properly directed, how much it would have added to the aggregate wealth of our country. I suppose some men have to be miners, as others have to be farmers, sailors, soldiers, and merchants. Perhaps the general run of miners have as much pleasure as other men, but it is a peculiar and fast life, and their hard earnings are thrown away at times with a recklessness which is truly astonishing.

In mining districts, when there is any kind of good times, money is alway plentiful.

HARD COIN

is considered the thing, and Uncle Samuel's handsome greenbacks are looked upon with considerable disgust. The airs that these people put on at times are as unbecoming as they are pitiful. They affect to despise our greenbacks, but, had it not been for them, I cannot see what would have been the condition of our country to-day. Still, the sight of huge silver bricks, two feet long, six inches wide, and six inches thick, are certainly most cheering, and are an evidence of thrift which is truly refreshing. To a novice, half a day spent in a

SILVER MINE

is interesting; and to have all the details explained—the manner of getting out the ore, crushing it into fine powder, and then amalgamating the silver with quicksilver, and having the quicksilver driven off in fumes, though not lost, and the pure silver metal itself cast into substantial bars—is as satisfactory an experience as can well be imagined. Some of the quartz crushing mills are huge concerns which have cost an immense deal of money, and a din is kept up inside of them, when at work, which would do honor to a first-class thunder-storm. The noise is absolutely deafening, caused by the immense hammers beating up the ore which has been brought up from the mines. There is no sound on earth like it, and the ground is jarred for rods around. It is no wonder that an ordinary earthquake receives no notice from the employes of these mills. The fact is, their own works makes such a dreadful to-do that they are unable to hear or feel anything that is going on outside. A deaf man is as good as any other in a quartz mill, and I do not know but better, as he is in no danger of having the drum of his ear broken by the din which is going on round about him.

LAKE TAHOE,

or Bigler, is in the mountains,—about half of its surface being in Nevada, and the rest in California. It is really a beautiful sheet of water, and abounds in fish. It is very deep, and is so clear that a person is able to look down into its depths for a great distance. This is one of the lions of the Pacific Coast, and is a great pleasure-resort for the people of Nevada during the summer-months. These fishing-parties are formed, and many cavaliers and ladies fair have a season of enjoyment while catching salmon-trout, or rambling about on the shores of this fairest of inland lakes. At times it looks like an immense mirror lying on the mountain-top, and the giant pines which line its shores are reflected in the waters, forming a picture of wondrous beauty. I know of no fairer landscape of rock and tree, and water, nor one which is more magnificent in all its proportions and surroundings.

Above the Humboldt River, on the dry and dreary desert, may be seen at this day many of the

REMAINS OF THE OLD TIMES

of 1849 and 1850, when there was a stream of immigration from the old States to California. Along this road are bones of hundreds and hundreds of cattle, horses, and mules; old cooking-stoves, crockery, tin-ware, iron wagon-ties, old wheels, remnants of old clothing, and all the thousand-and-one-things that were thrown away and abandoned by the weary, footsore, and famishing immigrants. There are no doubt many graves near this road, but all traces of them have long since been obliterated. In one place I saw

AN IMMENSE PILE OF TIN CANS,

and ascertained that, near this spot, a train was attacked by Indians, who killed all the men belonging to it, and then amused themselves by emptying the contents of the cans of preserves, jellies, etc., etc., on the ground, and then smearing them all over everything. This was done in mere wantonness, and to gratify their fiendish spirit. Everything they could not use was destroyed, and nothing left to tell the tale, except a pile of rusty old tin cans. The destruction was complete, and, for several days after the attack, the Indians regaled themselves on horseflesh. It is pleasing to be able to state that the head-devil in this massacre was afterward killed at Fort Churchill, while trying to make his escape from the guard. I saw him as he lay dead, and a more fiendish-looking creature I never looked upon. His lower jaw was huge in its proportions, and his regular white teeth were closely pressed together in the rigor of death. He died as he lived, "as game as a chinch."

Years hence, the story of

THE INDIAN TRAILS IN NEVADA

will be told; it is now too early, and we have so many Indian depredations committed almost every day that we fail to take much interest in them. In time, however, it will be different, and the dreadful sufferings endured by our frontier settlers will receive attention, and be depicted by some writer equal to Sir Walter Scott. I have no patience with those people who say our country is not yet old enough to have a romance. It is all bosh and nonsense. The trouble is, we have no one, as yet, who is able to weave stories as they ought to be woven, nor any one who has talent enough to make the most interesting series of novels ever written. We can afford to wait, and, when the time comes, we shall have something to be proud of. Dime-novels respecting Indians are abundant enough, and from those will grow a goodly crop of first-class romances, which will be far in advance of anything the world has yet seen. Then the tales of the early settlers will be told, a glamour will be shed around the long marches across the Plains, and books of exceeding interest will be written.

New Bait for Bass—How It was Discovered.

From the Rochester Union.

Our townsman, Seth Green, the famous pisciculturist, is in the constant receipt of letters from acquaintances and strangers far and near, who write about fishes and fishing as well as other things, and they oftentimes communicate facts and discoveries of interest. Yesterday he received a note from Mr. Van Wyck, a life-long resident of New Hamburg, on the Hudson, who has a love for angling, and takes an interest in everything pertaining to fish. A gentleman of leisure, and skilled in throwing the fly, he indulges in the pastime. He writes that for some years past, at certain seasons, fish have been noticed playing about a reef in the river near his place of residence. These fish were known to be bass, but how to capture them was the question. Many devices were resorted to, and baits tried, but all without effect. The most cunning angler taxed his wits in vain to find the bait that would tempt one of these bass to come to the hook. A few days since Mr. Van Wyck made another attempt to capture a bass on the reef. He tried various expedients, and, failing, he laid down his pole disheartened and was about to surrender. Taking from his pocket some tobacco put up in a sheet of tin foil it occurred to him to offer a piece of the shining foil to the fish as bait. He cut the foil in strips and attached it to his hook and cast the line. Instantly it was taken by a bass, and one after another he landed fine specimens of that variety of fish until he had taken all he required.

Having captured the bass, he sought to know what they were feeding upon when seen in such numbers jumping about the surface of the river on the reef. An examination of the stomachs proved that young shad was the sole food. The tin foil had the silvery appearance of young shad and they mistook the bait for such. This may be useful information to those who are seeking to capture bass elsewhere.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Farmers' Clubs—Middle-Men—Implement-Dealers—Selling of Sewing-Machines—The Texas Cattle Fever—The First Frost.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.
Champaign, Ill., Sept. 28.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

At this time, there is a desire on the part of farmers to form Farmers' Clubs. The low price of produce, the high rate of wages for farm-hands, to which we may add their scarcity and inefficiency, the high rates of freight, the large commissions and shrinkage of quantity in transit, the extravagant cost of farm implements, the subject of agricultural education, with minor subjects, invite investigation, and thus call the farmers together for mature council. We have kept the readers of The Tribune posted as regards the workings of the Farmers' Clubs at Sidney, Philo, and Savoy, for they have practically demonstrated the need of such an organization, and received no inconsiderable benefit in various ways from this kind of co-operation.

They have obtained a reduction in freights, commissions, price of implements, and other farm-needs. In accomplishing these results, they have gone to work in a systematic, business-like manner, and that is the long and the short of it. In the cheapening of such goods as they need, the great secret has been in buying for cash in hand. Long credits never lead to low prices. They have made no war on legitimate middle-men; and when the Club has anything to sell, they have no trouble to have the selling done at reasonable rates. Stinginess and parsimony are not economy and thrift. And, while they pay fair prices for work done, they do not allow themselves to be the prey of sharpers.

While attending the State Fair, I conversed with a large number of farmers on this subject, many of them officers of Farmers' Clubs, and also members of the Patrons of Husbandry. Some of these men would do away with all commission men and the implement dealers, and thus sell direct to the consumer and buy direct from the manufacturer. This, in theory, looks very fair, but, in practice, is entirely out of the question. When we come to the Club working of this system, we at once substitute a new set of agents in place of the old, and very often a class of men who have little or no business tact.

It is possible that the farmers might combine together, and for a time force the manufacturers to sell them goods on long time; but such a course would be suicidal.

IMPLEMENT-DEALERS.

Great complaint is made in regard to the large profits to this class of men. We concede all this, but ask, Whose fault is it? Certainly not the dealer, for I know none of those who have got remarkably rich in the business; but it is the farmers themselves; and it is to remedy such action that the Clubs are required. What we need of this class of men is, that they do their business in a straightforward, business manner; that they purchase their goods of the manufacturer, the same as other dealers purchase theirs. They have no more right to sell such goods on commission than the man who sells sugar, tea, coffee, or dry goods. Let him purchase what he thinks his customers may want, and then competition and ready pay will soon regulate the price. In agricultural implements we have as much stability of character as in any other line of goods. The John Deer plow, the Fairbanks scales, the Scotch harrow, and the riding cultivators are now made so perfect at various shops, or such a close imitation of them, that we have little choice. So it is in reaping and mowing makers,—the one who the most closely imitates the Wood is in most request. Though these implements are so nearly identical, yet farmers have their pets, and each is desirous to make his own selection. For this reason, it would be a difficult matter for a Farmers' Club to agree on a single implement; and for the Club to order from the various shops would not only be a serious extra expense, but often a loss of time. It is, therefore, the better plan to encourage the dealer in implements to keep a varied stock of the best, and to make him prompt pay, in order to demand them at a cheap rate. It is the long credits and expensive collection that have made these implements dear. There is no trouble in these Clubs buying at manufacturers' prices, or nearly so, for cash; at least, the Clubs named have met with no difficulty in that direction. The idea that a manufacturer will put up and ship a single implement at the same price as by the car-load is not to be entertained for a moment, and yet some farmers have just such an idea in regard to business. We will suppose that a dealer orders a car-load of plows of John Deer, say, 200. Of course, he will sell them for less per plow than he would to 200 farmers, one plow each. The difference in cost of loading, carting, and postage will make nearly, or quite, $1 each. Then the railroad will carry 200 plows in one car for less freight than one plow each in 200 cars. This will make, on an average, a difference of not less than $1.50 on each plow. Thus we have an extra cost of not less than $2 on each plow that is sold and shipped separately, even if purchased at the same wholesale rate. And this $2.50 can be saved to the dealer, and not take one cent from the farmer; and this $2.50 is a fair profit, provided that he is paid cash for the implement, at the time of sale. Last spring I ordered a cultivator from Ottawa. The extra cost was full $2 over car-load rates for freight. There was no one dealing in that particular cultivator at the time, or I should have ordered through a dealer. In this county, dealers have been satisfied with a very small per cent advance on first cost, added to the saving of freights, when prompt pay has been made. We must pay cash if we would cheapen goods.

SELLING OF SEWING MACHINES.

The other day, I rode a short distance with a man who is selling sewing machines to the farmers on long time; that is, one year, without interest, with an agreement to extend another year at 10 per cent interest. He was a farmer, but had rented his farm, and went to selling these machines. He stated that he had made more money in one year in this business than he had in the three preceding years in farming. Do you make a reduction for cash in hand? "Yes, we discount the year's interest, 6 per cent; that is all, for you see there is an agreement to keep up the price; but, when we find a sharp customer, who has the cash, it is easy to get around this by paying him $10 for a nice little pig of some fancy breed, though I have never been able to find a purchaser for the pig who would pay me more than a dollar or a dollar and a half for it; but then the profits are so large that I can afford to make the trade." Do you trade for old machines of other makers? "Not in my district, for there is not sufficient competition to compel me to do it. I find the farmers like this long credit, and nearly every one will have a machine. You see I take a machine into the house and show it. The wife is pleased with it, and, if there are a lot of half-grown girls, they are crazy to buy, and, as it is sold on such long time, without interest, the wife and girls carry the day, and I leave the machine in exchange for the farmer's note. And then this note states that the farmer is worth a certain sum above all his debts, but this part of the note is in fine print, and the farmer seldom pays any attention to it; but you see it is a nice point, for he cannot get out of it, for, should he attempt that sort of dodge, he would be called to an account for obtaining money or goods under false pretences." So the farmer has to pay a large price for these machines on account of the long credit, and cost of collection? "Only for the long credit, for the note is left for collection with some bank, and, in case the note is sued, there is a condition in it to secure attorney-fees, and these the farmer must pay. You see, when these notes are due, they must be paid or there is trouble."

This, then, is the cause of the high prices,—simply the long time. Since the merchant has demanded ready pay for his goods, the profits have been cut down,—that is, the percentage of profit or rate of selling has been cut down, while the real profit and security of trade have been largely advanced. Let the farmer refuse to purchase on long time, and these things would soon correct themselves. Ready pay will do more for the farmer than all the Farmers' Clubs and Patrons of Husbandry in the country. If we look at these things in a true light, we will see that we are parting with the profits of our labor in pondering to a false system of business.

A farmer may run in debt for a part of the purchase money of his farm, provided that the farm is at a reasonable price, and the rate of interest is not too high; but to purchase implements, many of which he can do without or hire of his neighbors, is false economy. No prudent farmer likes to lend his implements, while he might hire them to a careful neighbor, provided that he received prompt pay for their use, but upon no other condition. For one, I have no tools or implements to lend,—not that I would not to accommodate B and C; but I do not lend to B and C, for they have implements to exchange with me. The farmer who habitually borrows implements is a bore to his neighbors, for he never returns them in time, and then seldom in good order.

There is a great need of these Farmers' Clubs; more to correct the bad management of the farmer himself than that of others.

TEXAS CATTLE FEVER.

Winchester, Scott County, Ill., Sep [illegible]
Mr. "Rural": I have been a close reader of "Farm and Garden," in The Chicago Tribune for the past fifteen years, and so ask you a question or two. Some four years ago, the Texas cattle fever raged in your county, Ford, Piatt, and Douglas Counties. Did it show itself the next season from cattle feeding off the same pastures?

Will the fall frosts purify so as to turn cattle on bluegrass with safety this fall?

A cattle-dealer in St. Louis shipped some six or eight car-loads of stock cattle here, and sold to feeders in this county, and asked the privilege of turning them into my pasture for a few days till he disposed of them. Some three weeks after they were taken away, my cattle (some 30 to 40 of my own raising), which had been grazing in the same pasture, showed signs of the disease, and up to this date I have lost 18 head. The others are mending, and will probably get well. None of my other stock, in adjoining pastures have taken it.
E. G. M.

After frost there is no danger, nor is there any the second year. Doctors disagree in regard to this plague, but there is such an intimate relation between the presence of the cattle ticks and the disease that, until further light, we might distrust them. We all know that cattle wintered out of Texas never give the disease. When they come from Texas direct they are infested with these ticks. After the ticks are ready to lay their eggs, they drop off from the cattle, and the eggs are deposited on the grass. The young nits live on this grass for weeks, in case no animal comes along for them to get on; and all that are not thus fortunate are killed with the first frost, and thus the source of the disease, if this is the source, is cut off; and, as neither the ticks nor eggs can live through our winter, it is the end of them, unless we obtain a new supply by importation. How do they poison the cattle? is the question asked in this connection. Well, if they do poison them, it is by their swallowing them, or they are licked from the animal. The next question is, why don't they kill all the cattle in Texas? It is also well known that calves do not suffer materially, and the inference is, that they are inoculated with the virus when young, and, like the measles, have the disease but once. The Kansas or Iowa Agricultural College might well afford to test this question and settle it beyond a doubt. Until then I shall have a strong inclination to stand by the tick, though I claim no credit for its discovery, but am under obligation for it to the observations of cattle men who have dealt largely in this kind of stock.

I do not propose to give learned reasons for these views, or attempt to defend them, and all I have to say is this: If any person has a better theory, or a broader state of facts, let him please present them to the public; but we don't want long winded theories, destitute of facts, as were presented at the great Cattle Convention held in Springfield, when all the talk ended in smoke. Remember, gentlemen, that an ounce of facts is worth more than a pound of theories.

THE FIRST FROST.

Yesterday morning we had the first frost of the season. The Lima beans, sweet potatoes, and the peachblow look as though they had been cut off in youth, and the flower borders look all the worse for the visit. The great staple, corn, is out of the way, and a grand crop it is. The weeds, too, have had their day, and every farmer is as wise in regard to them as they are at the Industrial Farm, when the question remains an open one, how large a proportion of weeds may be allowed to grow and not quite ruin a crop? Big crops of grass, of grain, and of weeds, on all of our farms. The high price of labor, and the growing season, are the farm's excuse for the latter. The University must try again, for thus far the race is against them.
RURAL.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MOST FAMOUS SPEECHES.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S GREAT SPEECH TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CITY.
Delivered October, 1871, in response to an address by the Mayor.

It affords me great pleasure to witness the honors conferred upon me in this reception. I hope that I shall ever, in the administration of the affairs of the Government, receive the approval of the people of the United States, irrespective of party, which shall ever be my effort. I thank you for his reception.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S GREAT SPEECH ON THE OPENING OF THE EUROPEAN & NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY, IN FULL.
Delivered in Bangor, Me., Oct. 1871.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I congratulate you and the people of the State of Maine, and the people of the nation at large, upon the occasion which has brought all of us here. It is a matter in which you are particularly interested; and the nation at large, I believe, is almost equally interested with you. I hope that the railroad may prove to you and to us all that is expected of it, improving and building up a friendly feeling between us and the people of the same language with ourselves, who, I think, are equally interested in the preservation of the most cordial friendship.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S GREAT SPEECH TO THE CITIZENS OF PORTLAND, ME.
Delivered Oct. 20, 1871.

I have a vivid recollection of visiting your city six years ago. This is the second time I have been in your city, and am much pleased with the reception here as well as at other places I have visited in your State. If I do not oftener than I have heretofore, I shall not make many more visits here before I shall be quite an old man.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S GREAT SPEECH AT THE NEWARK (N. J.) EXPOSITION.
Delivered Sept. 19, 1872.

Gentlemen: I am happy to be here to-night to witness this display of Newark's manufactures. Your far-famed city has done well; her manufacturers have an influence opposed to the importation of foreign manufactures.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S GREAT SPEECH IN NEWARK, N. J.
Delivered at Governor Ward's residence, in response to a serenade, Sept. 19, 1872. Heretofore imperfectly given—now reported in full.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I could not but feel grateful for the reception I have received at the hands of the citizens of Newark and of New Jersey to-day. I had the pleasure of visiting the State Fair near Elizabeth, where I saw little else but people. I was at your Exposition to-night, and again people, but little of what they had there to see. I hope to see to-morrow what I went to-night to see.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S GREAT SPEECH TO THE MERCHANTS OF PHILADELPHIA.
Delivered Sept. 26.

Gentlemen and Merchants of Philadelphia: You have heard much better speeches to-night than I could make, if I were so inclined. I am very glad to see you, and am pleased to hear that you have been to hear such fine speeches, and how you have been engaged to-night.

Some Feats in Walking.

There is something very striking in the reaction against steam locomotion which has set in simultaneously with the rise in the price of coal. Not only have the old four horse coaches reappeared on the roads in the neighborhood of London, not only has an attempt been made to swim across the channel, but a Scotch minister has just set the example of walking from Edinburgh to London. On Monday forenoon, says the London correspondent of the Dundee *Advertiser*, the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, of St. Matthews', Glasgow, arrived at Charing Cross in excellent condition, "after footing every inch of the space that lies between the metropolis of England and the Register Office, Edinburgh." The time spent on the road was eighteen days and a forenoon; and Mr. Jamieson never started until after breakfast, nor walked in the heat of day. His route was the old coach road between the two capitals, passing through Carlisle, Greta Bridge, Doncaster, Newark, Huntingdon, etc., and his luggage was a knapsack weighing twenty-six pounds, which he carried on his shoulders. Mr. Jamieson deserves credit for starting this new idea of a holiday expedition, and perhaps the old road to Scotland will before long be thronged with pedestrians walking, not like Mr. Jamieson, with a stately step and slow, but hurrying between the capitals as fast as their legs can carry them. Phillipides, who was sent from Athens to Sparta, is stated to have ran 150 Roman miles in two days. In October, 1811, Mr. Rivington, a farmer near Dorchester, walked 560 miles in seven days; and a still more remarkable feat was performed by Mr. Glanville, a native of Shropshire, who, in 1806, walked 122 miles on the Bath road in twenty-nine hours and three-quarters.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Eating new oats is attributed as the cause of the death of fine stock at Williamsport, Pa.

—St. Joseph and Benton Harbor ship 300,000 baskets of peaches this season, bringing in $400,000.

—A census is being taken in Pittsfield Mass., with a view to finding the 12,000 inhabitants wanted as preliminary to obtaining a city charter.

—The "Abstracts of Titles" to property in Calhoun County, Mich., were recently purchased at auction by P. Mitchell, of Albion, for $5,020.

—So attentively is the adulteration of tea now carried on in China, that Mr. Medhurst, the British Consul at Shanghai, recently wrote that 53,000 pounds of willow leaves were in course of manipulation at one port alone, to be mixed with tea for shipment, at the ratio of from 10 to 20 per cent.

—Years ago, it was the custom for all vessels passing Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, to toll their bells in honor of the sacred memories of the place. During the war it was manifestly impossible, and since the inauguration of peace again, the custom has not been revived. The Washington *Chronicle* calls loudly for a renewal of the observance.

—A sale has lately taken place in Scotland of the greater portion of the celebrated herd of Short-Horned cattle belonging to the Earl of Dunmore, and the prices given were such as could hardly have failed to satisfy the most exacting seller. "Bright Eyes" sold to Mr. Brassey, son of the great contractor, for $2,600; another to the same gentleman for $1,850; "Siddington" to Lord Bective for $2,500; another to the same, $4,050; "Marchioness of Oxford," $5,050; "Oxford Duchess," $7,500; another for $4,500. The forty-eight heifers sold fetched $60,000. The lowest sum brought for a heifer was $225, and the highest $7,500. At this rate cattle-farming ought to pay, one would think; the enormous high average is more remarkable than the prices given for single animals. Lord Dunmore, who is a young man, passed some time in Canada a few years ago.

SUNDAY SERMONS.

Discourse of the Rev. Dr. Patterson on "Vigilance Committees."

Contrast of the Christian and Jewish Faiths by a Converted Rabbi.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

Yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. Patterson, of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, preached about "Vigilance Committees." The text was the twenty third verse of the Seventh Chapter of Ezekiel: 'Make a chain, for the land is full of bloody crimes and the city is full of violence."

He said that amidst prosperity abounding in the rebuilding of the new city, there were elements of danger—paper roofs prepared for a fearful conflagration, incendiary morals and manners, waiting only the opportunity to apply the torch. Among the multitude of strangers gathered in Chicago to aid in the reconstruction it is not to be wondered that there were many of the dangerous class. They were not formidable so much on account of their overwhelming numbers as on account of their desperate character—their utter want of principle—filling the city with an inordinate number of crimes. Public attention had been called to the condition of affairs by the press. Take up a newspaper of last week and there would be found a record of two or three murderous assaults, stabbings, and one perfect murder, the horrible description of a corpse found in the river, and crimes of less magnitude. The accounts were read with trembling, afraid that a friend or relative might be the victim.

They were startled by the fire bells and looking around saw a neighbor's barn smoking from an incendiary fire, and the conflagration threatened destruction to every house in the neighborhood. They were not surprised or shocked at this, as familiarity with such things had blunted their feelings. It was, however, a dangerous state of affairs, and the attention of the community had been called to it by influential and respectable citizens, from the bench, from the bar, from the Grand Jury room; in calls, signed by lawyers, divines, physicians, merchants, and others, for public meetings to consider the questions involved. A Vigilance Committee was demanded, and hundreds think it the only cure for the suppression of crime. The ministers of God's word, above all men in the world, ought to be alive at such a time as the present, when God was evidently bringing a sword upon the city—not the sword of war, but the sword of domestic violence. The laws of God which the ministers were called upon to expound were the source of religion and of the human laws, the violation of which now arrested attention. If there were any who believed that religion had nothing to do with politics, the city government, and the ten thousand cares and anxieties which disturbed the minds of men, they could not have read the law and the prophets and the Apostles. They did not regard the Church of God as some small select society, secluded from the ordinary business, and duties, and cares of life, but regarded all things as sacred to God, and they were bound to live in obedience to His law. When outrages prevailed in Israel, before the destruction of that nation, the prophet addressed the people and called upon them to make a change, for the land was full of bloody crimes and the city full of violence. Crime ought to be repressed, and all good men should clasp hands firmly and determine to repress the crimes and violence, which, otherwise, would insure the destruction of the city. The prevalence of crime would destroy the Republic, as it had the monarchies of old, and much more speedily. To promote the cause of morals, religion, and virtue everything which interfered should be sacrificed.

Some of the means proposed by the press for its repression were commendable, but the root of crime was not reached. In speaking of a change it would be asked what sort of an organization was intended by uniting the good and the true against vice. Some would think a Vigilance Committee, which was a sort of military organization, and laid hold of all persons accused of crimes, and accorded them a speedy trial and hung them. It was commended for the beneficial effects it had produced in San Francisco, and in some of the Western settlements. The beginning of such a committee already existed in this city; it was not a proposition. A public meeting was held, and a committee of twenty-five appointed, ostensibly for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the authorities, but it had power to act through its own members. It would be very easy to cast out such as were inclined not to rebel against the authorities and replace them with friends of the original conspirators. It was possible, by exciting the people to act, to assault the jail, and take out the murderers and hang them. This was practicable, and hence, we were standing on the ledge of a volcano which might overflow and inflict upon Chicago world-wide infamy. Was it not time, then, to look this matter squarely in the face? Christian men should discountenance it. Crime was a violation of law, and those who committed crimes should be punished. The law appointed officers, and secured to every criminal a trial by jury; and if any individual set himself up against the law he was as much a criminal as the one it was proposed to punish. The Committee alleged that, through delays and chicanery, criminals were not punished, and called upon all good citizens to strengthen the hands of the authorities. Could they do so by wresting from their hands the sword of justice, depriving the Government of its functions; for that was what would be done by substituting a military government for civil government. It was a strange way to strengthen the hands of the Government by superseding the officers, trampling on the courts of law and justice. It was asserted that the people had a right to change the form of government for the time being and delegate to a Committee the powers usually administered by the Government? Granted; but had the people in this emergency made any such provision for a change of Government? What right had the one or two thousand present in the Board of Trade room to resolve "We, the people?" The Legislature was the body to appeal to. It was the spirit which actuated the Commune that was at the bottom of this Vigilance Committee. No Christian man who believed that Government was an ordinance of God could yield to such a thing.

The principal cause of crime was the immunity which criminals have recently enjoyed. To not mete out justice was a [illegible] them. A law without a penalty was worthless, and the penalty when not enforced was ridiculous. The feeling prevailed among the lower classes that certain persons among the rich, no matter how they violated the law, were able to escape punishment. Such a belief was dangerous to the welfare of society. No matter who the offenders were, high or low, rich or poor, all should receive their deserts.

The reverend gentleman continued in a similar strain for about an hour, deprecating the publication of sensational stories and the details of crime in the newspapers, claiming that the young were corrupted by such reading. He concluded by urging all Christians to refuse to recognize in society corrupt officers and bribe-takers, and all dishonest men; and calling upon women to refuse to wear clothing purchased with money received as the rental of saloons and brothels; and upon the Mayor to enforce the Sunday law.

REV. MR. JAEGER.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, a large concourse of people assembled in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church to hear the discourse of the Rev. Abraham Jaeger, a converted Jew, formerly Rabbi of a congregation in Mobile. His address was not properly a sermon, but a recital of the motives which induced him to embrace the Christian religion. The address throughout was listened to with the greatest attention.

The pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Thomas, read a portion of a chapter in the Epistle to the Romans, in which Paul is described as relating to King Agrippa his vision, and his subsequent conversion to the Church of Christ.

Mr. Jaeger opened his remarks by saying that since his conversion, he had been the subject of derision from his own people. He had been accused of accepting money and allowing it to influence his action. He had been ostracised and was standing alone in his new faith. But he had embraced the Christian religion because Christ, he knew, was the only Messiah of mankind. He had studied the Bible, and its truths had left their impress upon his mind, and restless days and sleepless nights were his lot until he confessed his want of true religion and became converted. His people had accused him of being ignorant. He cared not for that; his heart had been touched, and he had perceived the correct faith.

The speaker gave a detailed account of the peculiar tenets of the Jewish sects, and by a *reductio ad adsurdum*, and a comparison with the doctrine of the Christian faith, demonstrated the fallacies of the Jewish religion. Philosophy and metaphysics beclouded the minds of the followers of the Jewish creed; and, satisfied with the affirmations of the philosophers, the Jews groped blindly in darkness. Faith, the reverend gentleman said, had taken him by the hand and guided him into the atmosphere of more elevated paths.

The Jewish Reformers asserted that their belief consisted in rejecting every doctrine they could not understand. They had no business to call themselves Jewish Reformers. The speaker thought that Moses was a smart law-giver; but he was no smarter than Demosthenes or Solon. The Jews do not think that God spoke to Moses, but that he made his prophet to believe that God spoke to him. If the Jews believed the statement made by the Bible, then he was proud to be a Jew; but if not, he despised them. What pride was there in being a Jew if God had not spoken to them? What has Israel accomplished since they rejected Jesus Christ? Nothing.

The Jews now actually circumcised their children. If you ask the Jew if God spoke to Abraham, directing him to perform this rite, they laugh at you, and deem it absurd. "Now," the speaker said, "if the Jews do this act without believing that God directed it, they commit a State Prison offence." Their religion is nothing more than a mass of inconsistencies. He had been a zealous Jew. He was born with religious propensities. He had been told that to study the Talmud would make the zealot. He had worshipped the learned Talmudist as a candidate for heaven, and looked upon the unlearned Jew as a subject for hell, because he could not read the Talmud. He had been taught from his cradle that [illegible] to be learned was to be [illegible]. But, pursuing profane studies, the veil had been removed from his eyes, and he felt that there was no freedom but subjection to God. He thought that no philosophy could convert the sinner: the desire to be reconciled with God should exist.

The speaker was profound and eloquent, and impressed his audience with the weight of his doctrines by the earnest manner in which they were delivered. He will continue this course of lectures in the city. They will be duly announced.

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.

The morning service at the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Arthur Mitchell, pastor, was devoted to a presentment and indication of the new system adopted by this church for carrying forward the benevolent operations of the denomination. Some idea of the nature of the plan and its demands it is to meet are presented in the circular, signed by the Trustees and pastor, and circulated among the audience. "Unless our contributions can be increased, and be gathered with greater regularity than heretofore, all aggressive action must cease. But our call for progress was never before so urgent. The Assembly's Committee on Benevolence and Finance call for the following sums for the different Boards: Board of Foreign Missions, $475,000; Board of Home Missions, $475,000; Board of Church Erection, $300,000; Board of Education, $150,000; Board of Sustentation, $180,000; Board of Ministerial Relief, $100,000; Board of Freedmen, $90,000; Board of Publication, [illegible]; Total, $1,880,000. This greatly exceeds the largest annual sum ever raised for these objects. The present system of annual collections has proved inadequate when the work was smaller, while it is further objectionable because it provides funds only at long intervals for expenditures which are constant. On the other hand, weekly collections, transmitted monthly to the different Boards, will certainly furnish a more constant supply, and, it is sincerely believed, will greatly increase the amount contributed." By the new plan, a contribution will be taken every week, and divided between the Boards.

FIRST UNITARIAN.

At the Church of the Messiah, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, both the pastor, Rev. Laird Collier, and Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor of Unity, officiated at morning service. The latter preached a sermon from the Savior's command given to the young man, "Sell all thou hast and give to the poor." Among other marked features of the excellent discourse was a discussion of gift-making, and the influence upon the party receiving the gift, its too-frequent demoralizing effects upon men in public service, as pastors or politicians.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

General Notes.

Judge Wallace did not sit on Saturday, and there was, consequently, no County Court.

Biddle was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary, for the manslaughter of Callahan, on Saturday.

The case of Solomon v. Butters resulted in the jury disagreeing, and that of Shute v. O'Neil in a verdict for $.80. Particulars of both cases have already been published in The Tribune.

The "abstracted bill," over which so much noise was made in the Superior Court, on Friday as reported in Saturday's Tribune, was returned by the solicitor to whom it belonged, who expressed his willingness that the other side might copy it as much as they liked.

The patent case, Turner v. Fairbank, was concluded on Saturday, the Judges taking it under advisement. The subject of action is the mode of preparing veneers, or pasteboard, for lard, and similar packings. Both parties claim to be the first discoverers.

The United States Circuit Court.

CHANCERY—JUDGES BLODGETT AND DRUMMOND.

230 and 818. Tucker v. Fairbank et al. Argument concluded and costs taken under advisement.

NEW SUITS.

10,588. Bronson Murray v. John O'Neil and Rosena O'Neil. Ejectment, $1,000. R. H. Forrester, attorney.

—. The Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company and J. Bacon v. J. K. Sweetland. Bill to restrain the defendant using plaintiff's inventions.

The United States District Court.

BANKRUPTCY—JUDGE BLODGETT.

2,114. Theodore C. Spencer et al. Order for attachment v. Emelie Bronder for contempt of Court, and issue of attachment.

2,062. Lamar Insurance Company. Rule on debtor to answer petition of Knowles, Bardwell & Bacon, in ten days after service.

NEW BANKRUPTCY.

2,115. George Kale and Louis Cohen, on the petition of Morris & Morvens Fitchtenberg. Involuntary. Barber & Lockner attorneys.

The Superior Court.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

1,709. Church v. Lapr ss. Verdict, defendant guilty, and motion by defendant for a new trial.

812. Manke v. Kruet. By stipulation suit discharged at defendant's costs. Judgment.

2,575. Copeland v. American Medical Company. Motion to set aside order of dismissal denied.

2,497. Iverson v. Green et al. On motion of petitioner, ordered publication to George B. Green, and leave to plaintiff to file bill of particulars.

1,824. Cook v. Tynon. On motion of defendant, rule on plaintiff to file more specific bill of particulars, or be limited on trial to that on file.

2,012. Maso v. Hopson. Demurrer to petition overruled, and leave to answer in ten days.

2,426. McVicker v. Kellar. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

2,639. Cunningham v. Mayerhofer. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

JUDGE JAMESON.

2,419. Solomon v. Butters. Jury unable to agree and discharged.

2,470. Conton v. Hess. On motion of plaintiff leave to file new Narr in lieu, etc., and rule on defendant.

2,637. O'Connor v. McDermott. On stipulation filed, leave to file new Narr in lieu, etc., and leave to defendant to plead in 5 days.

765. Hardy v. O[illegible]nger. On motion of defendant rule on plaintiff to restore file by first day of November term; in default suit to be dismissed at plaintiff's costs with *retorno habendo*.

G. N. 21,450. Hatzler v. Greenebaum. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

[illegible] Horn v. Little. By stipulation submitted to Court. Finding for plaintiff property, and 1 cent damages.

1,683. Wadlow et al. v. Conway. By stipulation defendant withdraws plea, and default, for want of plea, and judgment possession in fee simple and costs.

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

685. Riemer v. Riemer. Rule to show cause, etc., why decree should not be modified. Reference to Magruder.

122. Abbott v. Porter et al. Proof of publication to "All whom it may concern." Appearance of Porter entered in writing, service waived, rule to answer instanter, personal service v. Avery and default v. All the defendants.

849. Carroll v. Carroll. Motion of defendant for temporary alimony, and solicitor's fees sustained, and ordered that complainant pay solicitor $50 as fees and expenses, and proceedings on original bill stayed until the same be paid.

NEW SUITS.

40,279. James W. Satter v. Jacob E Smitterin and Peter J. Clausen. Assumpsit, $300. Geo. Gardner, attorney.

40,280. John J. Jacobs v. Michigan Central R. R. Company. Garnishee. Appeal from Justice Hinsdale.

40,281. Henry Schoellkopf et al., v. Nathan Berg et al. Petition to restore record. Prentiss & Hood, attorneys.

40,282. Hotchkiss & Eddy v. Hope Insurance Company, of Providence, R. I. Assumpsit, $10,000. Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, attorneys.

40,283. Same v. Enterprise Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. Assumpsit, $10,000. Same attorneys.

40,284. Alfred A. Allen v. Lamar Insurance Company, of Chicago. Assumpsit, $3,000. Abbott & Oliver, attorneys.

40,285. Chas. E Clacius and W[illegible] v. Lamar Insurance Company, of Chicago. Assumpsit, $2,000. Same attorneys.

40,286. [illegible] for use of Hy. S. Dietrich v. Commercial Insurance Company. Assumpsit $3,000. Wm. H. Sisson, attorney.

40,287. Chris. Ackerman for same v. Garden City Insurance Company. Covenant broken. $1,000. Same attorney.

40,288. George Bittinger for use of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company v. Commercial Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $2,500. Same attorney.

40,289. James Gorman v. Lamar Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $1,000. Same attorney.

40,290. S. O. Olin v. Same. Assumpsit, $1,000. Same attorney.

40,291. George Metz and Edward Siege v. Commercial Insurance Company. Covenant broken. $10,000. Same attorney.

40,292. Lentz v. Foskett et al. Appeal from Justice Flynn.

The Circuit Court.

LAW—JUDGE ROGERS.

231. Shute v. O'Neill. Jury return sealed verdict, "We, the jury, find the defendants guilty, and assess the plaintiff's damages at $.80." Motion by defendants for new trial.

G 698. Johnson v. Allen. Appeal dismissed with procedendo, for want of prosecution and affidavit of merits.

636. Jamieson v. Atkinson. Time to plead extended to Oct. 3.

639. Cutler v. Atkinson. Time to plead extended to Oct. 4.

(Call unchanged.)

JUDGE BOOTH.

1,795. Bennett v. Fersham. Rule on defendant to file new bond by Wednesday next.

1,896. Lawrence v. Farwell. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

1,094. Densing v. Hepworth. Appeal dismissed with procedendo for noncompliance with rule.

1,8[illegible]2. Oberkoch v. Swiney et al. Rule on defendant to pay money into court in compliance with rule of Sept. 16, rule returnable on two days' notice.

—. Harriet S Moore, appellee, v. John E. Gardner, appellant. Certified copy of Supreme Court procedendo and certificate of dismissal filed, and record restored. Execution to issue.

People ex rel. Joseph J. Hayes v. W. B. Boyden, (J. P.) Rule on defendant to show cause why mandamus should not issue. Rule returnable Saturday next.

1,7[illegible]2. Costello v. O'Keefe. Motion of defendant to dismiss for want of Narr filed in due time.

—. Elijah Smith v. H. C. Childs et al. Time to defendant Childs to plead extended till Oct. 10, for stipulation.

558. (Before Judge Farwell.) Wehrenberg v. Randell. Personal service, and on hearing, damages assessed at $436.66 and judgment.

—. Peter Caldwell v. Patrick Cary. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

(Call unchanged.)

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

266. In the matter of the application of the West Chicago Park Commissioners for the appointment of Assessors and for the confirmation of the assessment made under such assessment. The report of said Commissioners filed and confirmed, as regards the assessment made Aug. 7 last, the particulars of which have been published.

(The order to date as of Sept. 27.)

515. Mosher v. Williams. Referred to A. M. Chase, Master, to take proof, etc.

528. Egglestone v. Allen. Ordered that Receiver pay Gustav Erickson, Alfred Johnson, and Anna Pandberg the amounts due them as stated in their petition. Also, rule on Hy. M. Allen, Fred'k E Caldwell, and W. A. Twitchell, to show cause, on or before Oct. 7, on coming of court, why they should not be punished for contempt by interfering with possession of premises, by Receiver, known as 619 Washington avenue.

NEW SUITS.

4,645. Root & Cady v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $10,000. Norman C. Perkins, attorney.

4,646. Cuthbertson, Blair & Co v. John B. Lyon & Co. Attachment to secure debt of $9,100, and affidavit. Clowry, Barnum & Foote, attorneys.

4,647. Geo. Kale & Louis Cohn v. Rudolph Foreman & Marx Fiedlander. Trespass, $500. S. Ashton, attorney.

4,648. Smith v. Younglove Architectural Iron Works Company. Appeal from Justice Scully.

4,649. Wm. Mariga v. Putnam Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Assumpsit, $5,000. J. A. Lambert, attorney.

4,650. Michael McCarthy v. J. A. Smith & Co. Assumpsit, $6,000. J. B. Vaughan, attorney.

4,651. Wm. Ripley & Co. v. Hart & Co. Assumpsit, $500 and Narr. F. C. Ingalls, attorney.

4,652. M. B. Stone & Co., for the use of John H. Thorpe, v. Joel L. Goldsmith and A. Durlocher. Assumpsit, $700 and Narr. Clarkson & Van Schaack, attorneys.

4,653. John H. Thorpe v. Same, and Narr. Assumpsit, $1,050. Same attorneys.

4,654. James McKeon and Michael Kelley v. William McKeon et al. Injunction. Sleeper & Whiton, attorneys. Particulars elsewhere.

4,655. Wm Johnson v. Anton Kolloch and Frederick Wagner. Appeal from Justice Hammill.

4,656. Honora McGraw v. Samuel Clow. Trespass, $5,000. Clowry, Barnum & Foote, attorneys.

4,657. Eagle Works Manufacturing Company v. Wood Preserving Company, of Illinois. Assumpsit, $1,200. D. J. Crocker, attorney.

4,658. John E. Gardner, appellee v. Harriet S Moore, appellant. Record. Procedendo from Supreme Court. Record restored and cause redocketed. Grant and Swift, attorneys.

4,659. Budde v. Katen. Appeal from Justice Walsh.

—. G. W. Benham and W. W. Kelley, v. Jane A. McKee and the Maywood Company. Petition for mechanic's lien, $800. G. Leland, attorney.

4,661. W. C. Dow et al. v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company. Assumpsit. $5,000 and Narr. Scudder & Ball, attorneys.

4,662. J. B. Smith et al. v. Same. Assumpsit, $10,000. Same attorneys.

4,663. Same v. Equitable Insurance Company of Chicago. Assumpsit. $5,000. Same attorneys.

4,664. Brausch v. Garden City Insurance Company. Assumpsit. $2,500. Dent & Blake, attorneys.

4,665. Geo. H. Spear et al. v. People's Insurance Company of San Francisco. Assumpsit. $4,000. Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, attorneys.

4,666. Same v. Merchants' Insurance Company of Hartford. Assumpsit. $3,000. Same attorneys.

4,667. Same v. Garden City Insurance Company. Assumpsit. $3,000. Same attorneys.

4,668. Pope et al. v. Pacific Insurance Company. Assumpsit $7,000. Cooper, Garnett & Packard, attorneys.

4,669. Shark v. Laimbeer. Appeal from Justice Hinsdale.

The Criminal Court.

JUDGE TREE.

295. Price. Plea of guilty to petit larceny.

290. Farmer. Plea of not guilty.

299. Stevenson, *alias*, &c. Leave to State's Attorney to file information, plea of guilty to petit larceny, and sentence suspended.

267. Biddle. Jury trial. Verdict guilty, and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. Motion for a new trial, and jury excused until Monday next.

CALENDAR TO-DAY.

154, Albert Cordesu; 20, Edward Carey; 21, 22, and 23, J. S. Corcoran and M. H. Corcoran; 24, 25, Charles McGee and Mary McGee; 28, Wm. Burke; 30, 31, David McDowell; 35, Eugene Van Beekman; 46, Wm. Dowling; 48, Hy Giants; 105, 106, Wm. Brown and Thos Gillion; 104, Peter Barth.

No. 29, Edward Darby, continued by agreement.

NEW SUITS.

City of Chicago v. James P. Kelly. Appeal from the West Side Police Court.

A Man Hunt.

The Governor of Missouri has recently pardoned an inmate of the Penitentiary, under circumstances which furnish a remarkable and touching instance of what a devoted, trusting, and energetic wife can do for an unfortunate husband. The latter used to live in Toledo, Ohio, and the facts of his case are vouched for by respectable journals of that place. Some time ago he removed to Missouri with his wife, and early in 1870 the events fell out that proved so disastrous to him. It appears that he was not very prosperous, and had occasion to sell—as nearly the last of his possessions—a pair of fine horses. For these he received $500 in clean, new national currency. The stock-dealer who bought the horses afterward disappeared. On the next day after the sale the vender paid out two bills of $10 each. It was discovered that they were counterfeit, and the utterer was promptly arrested and lodged in prison. He, of course, directly protested his innocence, and told how he got the money; and the remaining $480 was found on his person. The horse-dealer was traced and brought forward, when, to the horror and amazement of the accused man, he stoutly denied all knowledge of the bad bills, and swore the money he paid for the horses was on an Illinois bank. No confirmatory evidence of the prisoner's tale could be got, and, as much counterfeit money had lately been circulated in that region, public feeling ran strong against him. He was tried, and, despite his earnest protestations, and his wife's determined struggles in his behalf, he was found guilty, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

But the wife never for a moment believed him guilty; and, with astonishing resolution and pertinacity, she now bent herself to the task of proving his innocence and effecting his release. To the latter end she first sought and obtained interviews with the Governor of Missouri. To him she stated her case as she saw and believed it. But the Governor, although kind, was firm. The prisoner had been shown to be guilty. Counterfeiting was greatly on the increase. It was necessary to make examples, and there was every just reason why her husband should be one of them. He could hold out no hope, save in the condemned's restoration to his family after five years. The wife went home, converted all she had into cash, and thenceforward devoted her whole time and brain to following the horse-dealer who had given her husband the spurious notes, with the hope of convicting the really guilty person of that offence. Pursuing him like a shadow, but keeping out of his sight, she soon found that when he went to a place counterfeit money was said to be in circulation there soon after. This happened at Freeport, Ill., and afterward at Fort Wayne, Ind. At the latter place she caused his arrest. But nothing could be proved against him and he was set free. She then dogged him to Canton, Ohio, to Pittsburgh, Altoona, Lancaster, Chambersburg, Philadelphia, Goshen, Binghamton, Oswego, Elmira, and other towns in New York, sometimes staying two or three months in each place. The man was, however, so guarded and ingenious as always to manage to cover his tracks—in fact he never passed false "paper" himself at all—and his implacable pursuer was unable to bring him to account. At last, however, he fell ill at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., and she believed and proved that her golden opportunity was at last at hand.

When the horse-dealer fell ill, the wife of his victim was at the same hotel. She found out the physician attending him and frankly told her whole story. She described how she had tracked the cause of her husband's misfortunes, and begged the doctor for the sake of right and justice to help her. The physician was moved by her tale, and agreed to do what she asked, which was to give his patient some depressing but safe medicine, and adroitly to lead him to think that he was in a very critical condition. This was accordingly done, and worked to a charm. The patient begged at once for a clergyman, who, arriving, pointed out the necessity of full repentance, and at this juncture the wife entered the room, and implored the supposed dying man to repair the great wrong he had done her husband. The result was that the sufferer made a deposition before a magistrate, confessing that he had passed the five hundred dollars, as described, and, furthermore, that he was a member of an extensive gang of counterfeiters, his special business being, not to utter bad money, but to spread it among confederates in different parts of the country. He also said that, on the occasion of making the trade in question, he happened to have no other money, and greatly wanted the horses. Armed with this document, the now happy woman hastened back to Missouri, laid her evidence before the Governor, and had the satisfaction of carrying a full pardon to her husband almost immediately after. They are now living joyfully together on a farm in Southern Illinois, and their case is naturally attracting abundant comment and congratulation.

The Sea-Serpent in a Highland Loch.

From the Inverness Courier.

A gentleman on whose intelligent observation and accuracy we have perfect reliance, sends the following account of a strange animal now to be seen about the West coast of Inverness-shire, and which, if not the veritable or traditional sea-serpent, must be the object so often represented under that appellation:

On Tuesday last I went on a trip to Lochourne, in my small sailing boat. I was accompanied by my friend and your acquaintance, the Rev. Mr. [illegible], of Kent, my two daughters, a young man, my grandson, and a servant lad. While we were proceeding along the Sound of Sleat, it fell calm, and we were rowing the boat, when we observed behind us a row of dark masses, which we took, at first glance, for a shoal of porpoises; but a second look showed that these masses formed one and the same creature, for it moved slowly across our wake about 200 yards off, and disappeared. Afterwards, what seemed its head reappeared, followed by the bumps or undulations of its body, which rose in succession till we counted eight of them. It approached now within about a hundred yards or less, and with the help of binoculars, of which there happened to be three on board, we could see it pretty distinctly. We did not see its eyes, nor observe any scales; but two of the party believed that they saw what they took to be a small fin moving above the water. It then slowly sank and moving away just under the surface of the water, for we could trace its course till it rose again, by the large waves it raised above it, to the distance of a mile and upwards.

We had no means of measuring its size with any accuracy; but taking the distance from the centre of one bump or undulation of its body to that of another at six feet (and it could not be less), the length of the portion visible above the water would be about fifty feet; and there might have been about twenty or thirty feet more of its length which we did not see. Its head seemed blunt, and looked about eighteen inches in diameter, and the bumps were rather larger than the head. When in rapid motion, the bumps disappeared, and only the head and neck could be seen partly above the surface of the water. It continued to rush about in the same manner as long as we remained within sight of the place, but did not again come so near us that day. On the afternoon of the next day, as we were returning home, we encountered our strange acquaintance again within the entrance of Lochourn, and saw him careering swiftly along the surface of the water, which was now slightly rippled with a light air of wind. It passed once abeam of us, at the distance of about 150 yards, with its head half out of the water, and we distinctly heard the whizzing noise it made as it rushed through the water.

A New Hotel in New Orleans.

On the 15th of next month the St. Louis Hotel, New Orleans, will be reopened to the travelling public, under the management of Mr. E. F. Mioton, one of the most popular and experienced hotel men in the South. The house has been thoroughly renovated and elegantly furnished throughout, and is in every respect the most complete establishment of the kind in the Crescent City. First-class sleeping apartments and an elegant table containing all the season's delicacies are guaranteed, at moderate rates.

—There is a law in Pennsylvania imposing a fine of $5 for every insectiverous bird shot by any one within a period of five years—three years only of which have passed.

—The strawberry crop of the St. Joseph (Mich.) fruit region for 1872 amounted to 29,[illegible] bushels, and brought into the country $95,908.40 which was divided between producers, pickers, box-makers, and agents.

SENATORIAL.

Call for the Election of Delegates to the Liberal Republican and Democratic Senatorial Conventions.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS.

The undersigned, appointed by the Liberal Republican Central Committee of Cook County, hereby give notice to the Liberal Republican electors of the following six Senatorial Districts of the State of Illinois, that conventions will be held on Wednesday, the 2d day of October, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the places specified below, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the State Senate, and candidates for the Legislature in each District.

THE FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The First, Second, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Chicago, at Liberal Headquarters, No. 35 Canal street. The different wards will be represented by the following number of delegates, to-wit: First Ward, 5; Second Ward, 7; Tenth Ward, 8; Eleventh Ward, 6.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards of Chicago and the towns of Hyde Park and Lake, at No. 454 Wabash avenue. The different wards and towns will be represented by the following number of delegates, to-wit: Third Ward, 8; Fourth Ward, 8; Lake, 1; Fifth Ward, 8; Hyde Park, 1.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards of Chicago, at Workingmen's Hall, corner of Twelfth and Waller streets. The following is the representation: Sixth Ward, 4; Seventh Ward, 4; Eighth Ward, 6.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards of Chicago, at Father Mathew's Hall, corner of Harrison and Halsted streets. The representation is as follows: Ninth Ward, 4; Twelfth Ward, 8; Thirteenth Ward, 6.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Wards of Chicago, at Turner Hall, corner of Milwaukee avenue and Second streets. The representation is as follows: Fourteenth Ward, [illegible]; Fifteenth Ward, 8; Eighteenth Ward, [illegible].

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards of Chicago, at 165 North avenue. The representation is as follows: Sixteenth Ward, 5; Seventeenth Ward, 6; Nineteenth Ward, 4; Twentieth Ward, 4.

THE PRIMARY MEETINGS

for the election of delegates will be held as specified below, on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1872, from 5 to 7 o'clock p. m. (except in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards, where they will be held between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock p. m.), and the gentlemen named in each ward are authorized to preside over said election. In case of the failure on the part of any of said gentlemen to act, the electors will choose one from among themselves to preside.

First Ward—At the office of Clerk of the Criminal Court. Stephen F. Brown.
Second Ward—At Shroeder's, southeast corner Jackson and Clark streets. John Schroeder.
Third Ward—At No. 454 Wabash avenue. James McKindley.
Fifth Ward—Club Rooms, northwest corner State and Twenty-ninth streets. George Anderson.
Sixth Ward—No. 113 Archer avenue, near Twenty-second street. Abraham Martin.
Seventh Ward—At No. 669 South Halsted street. W. M. Graham.
Eighth Ward—At J. Drieser's, corner Twelfth and Halsted streets. Tim. O'Sullivan.
Ninth Ward—Engine House, Blue Island avenue. Colonel J. C. Phillips.
Tenth Ward—General Headquarters, corner Canal and Washington streets. Samuel [illegible].
Eleventh Ward—Corner of Kinzie and Halsted. Dr. Harcourt.
Twelfth Ward—At the Rink. Thomas Wilce.
Thirteenth Ward—At No. [illegible] West Madison street. George E. Stowe.
Fourteenth Ward—No. 571 Carroll avenue. V. G. Wood.
Fifteenth Ward—Engine House, Chicago avenue, near Milwaukee avenue. Adolph Fuerstenburg.
Sixteenth Ward—At corner of Linden and Larrabee streets. Fred Zernitz.
Seventeenth Ward—Northwest corner of Blackhawk and Larrabee streets. John Drontsburg.
Eighteenth Ward—Dr. Hahn's Hall, No. 83 Division street. Colonel Knobelsdorff.
Nineteenth Ward—Corner of Chicago avenue and Rush street. Joseph Krucer.
Twentieth Ward—At Adam Baer's, northwest corner of Clark and Huron streets. Adam Georg.
Hyde Park—At Oakland Station. J. W. Waughop.
Town of Lake—At the usual place of holding such meetings.

Henry Sweet, Alvin Salisbury, J. H. Jordon, Stephen F. Brown — Senatorial Committee, First District.
Lewis H. Davis, N. K. Fairbank, William McKindley, James Wadsworth — Senatorial Committee, Second District.
John N. Lynch, W. M. Graham, J. C. Robinson — Senatorial Committee, Third District.
G. W. Spofford, O. L. Mann, George Sherwood — Senatorial Committee, Fourth District.
Robert Clark, H. Buechner, Charles J. Lewis — Senatorial Committee, Fifth District.
A. F. Stevenson, Joseph Krucer, Peter Kircher, F. M. Chapman — Senatorial Committee, Sixth District.

THE CONVENTION

for the Seventh Senatorial District, comprising all of the towns of Cook County, except Hyde Park and Lake, will be held at the same time and place as the County Convention, of which due notice will be given.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS.

The undersigned, appointed by the Democratic Central Committee of Cook County, hereby give notice to the Democratic electors of the following six Senatorial Districts of the State of Illinois, that conventions will be held on Wednesday, the 2d day of October, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the places specified below, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the State Senate, and candidates for the Legislature in each district.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The First, Second, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Chicago, at Liberal Headquarters, No. 35 South Canal street. The different Wards will be represented by the following number of delegates, to-wit: First Ward, 6; Second Ward, 7; Tenth Ward, 5; Eleventh Ward, 6.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards of Chicago, and the towns of Hyde Park and Lake, at No. 454 Wabash avenue. The different wards and towns will be represented by the following number of delegates, to-wit: Third Ward, 6; Fourth Ward, 5; Fifth Ward, 5; Hyde Park, 1; Lake, 1.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards of Chicago, at Workingmen's Hall, corner of Twelfth and Waller streets. The following is the representation: Sixth Ward, 8; Seventh Ward, 8; Eighth Ward, 9.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards of Chicago, at Father Mathew's Hall, corner of Harrison and Halsted streets. The representation is as follows: Ninth Ward, 14; Twelfth Ward, 4; Thirteenth Ward, 4.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Wards of Chicago, at Turner Hall, corner Second street and Milwaukee avenue. The representation is as follows: Fourteenth Ward, [illegible]; Fifteenth Ward, 5; Eighteenth Ward, 3.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards of Chicago, at 165 North avenue. The representation is as follows: Sixteenth Ward, 5; Seventeenth Ward, 4; Nineteenth Ward, 4; Twentieth Ward, 5.

THE PRIMARY MEETINGS

for the election of delegates will be held on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, from 5 to 7 o'clock p. m., and the gentlemen named for each ward are authorized to call together the Democratic Ward Committees, and preside over said election. In case of failure on the part of any of these gentlemen to act, any member of the Ward Committee will act in his stead, or the electors will choose among themselves in case no member of the Committee shall be present.

First Ward—Old Court House, at the office of Dan O'Hara, Esq. Carsten Blohme.
Second Ward—At Michael Evans', northeast corner of Adams and LaSalle streets. William Mariga.
Third Ward—Green Tree House, corner Third avenue and Twelfth street. Patrick Egan.
Fourth Ward—Union Hotel, corner State and Twenty-second street. Patrick O'Brien.
Fifth Ward—At John Hartnett's, Twenty-ninth street and Park avenue. Ed Phillips.
Sixth Ward—Southwest corner Halsted street and Archer avenue. George Hilton.
Seventh Ward—At Hickey Brothers', [illegible] South Halsted street. P. J. Hickey.
Eighth Ward—Northeast corner of Halsted and Liberty streets. W. S. Powell.
Ninth Ward—Engine House, Blue Island avenue. Redmond Sheridan.
Tenth Ward—Engine House, corner Clinton and Washington streets. John Scott.
Eleventh Ward—At the corner Wayman and Halsted street. W. J. McNamara.
Twelfth Ward—At the Rink, corner Randolph and Ada streets. Thos. E. Courtney.
Thirteenth Ward—Wyman's place, between Wood and Lincoln streets. John E. O'Malley.
Fourteenth Ward—At John Suhler's, No. [illegible] Washington avenue. P. B. Shiel.
Fifteenth Ward—At Henry H[illegible]'s, [illegible] Milwaukee avenue. Chris. Casselman.
Sixteenth Ward—At Mathias Koch's, corner Hurlbut street and North avenue. William Struck.
Seventeenth Ward—At Lawen's, southeast corner of Mohawk and Blackhawk streets. George Blefens.
Eighteenth Ward—At Thomas Carney's, 88 North Market street. James Lyman.
Nineteenth Ward—Southwest corner Chicago and State street. M. S. Webber.
Twentieth Ward—At Rammelmeyer's, corner Clark and Superior streets. C. J. [illegible].
The towns of Hyde Park and Lake will hold their primaries at the usual places.

Carsten Blohme, H. S. Hahn, Thos. Lanery — Senatorial Committee, First District.
T. A. Moran, John Falkenberg, Michael Evans — Senatorial Committee, Second District.
Philip Ready, Miles Kehoe, T. C. Hatch — Senatorial Committee, Third District.
Ephraim Gilmore, J. W. Connett, Austin J. Doyle — Senatorial Committee, Fourth District.
Rodney Welch, Tracy D. Hull, John McCaffrey — Senatorial Committee, Fifth District.
John M. Armstrong, M. S. Weber, Theodore Schintz — Senatorial Committee, Sixth District.

THE CONVENTION

for the Seventh Senatorial District, comprising all of the towns of Cook County, except Hyde Park and Lake, will be held at the same time and place as the County Convention, of which due notice will be given.

Convict Convicted for the Murder of a Cell Mate.

Philadelphia, Sept. [illegible]—The trial of [illegible] Trumbull, for the murder of his cell mate, H. W[illegible], in the Eastern Penitentiary, was concluded to-day, the jury rendering a verdict of murder in the [illegible] The plea of the defence was insanity.